The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.....NO. 6944. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SURRENDER.

THE VIRGINIUS DELIVERED TO THE UNITED STATES.

FORMAL SURRENDER OF THE VESSEL AT BAHIA HONDA—THE COMMANDER OF THE DESPATCH RECEIVES HER—HER DESTINATION—THE SURVIVING PRISONERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 17.—Admiral Scott, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, has just received official dispatches relative to the delivery of the Virginius.

She was surrendered to the United States representatives yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

The commander of the Spanish frigate Isabel la Catolica, the man-of-war which had convoyed the captured vessel from the harbor of Havana, formally delivered the Virginius to Commander Whitnig, of the United States steamer Despatch, at Bahia Honda.

On the arrival of the Despatch (formerly the America) at Bahia Honda the Spanish commander, who was awaiting her arrival, visited the vessel, and the instructions of their respective Governments were mutually interchanged by the two officers.

Commander Whiting then placed the Fleet Lieutenant of the squadron, with thirty-nine men, in charge of the Virginius, and convoyed her eight miles out to sea.

The Virginius then steamed for the Tortugas to take coal, which had been conveyed there yesterday, from this port, in three schooners in charge of the sloop-of-war Ossipee.

Cordial civilities were interchanged between Commander Whiting and the Spanish commander.

No other vessels were present at the surrender.

The Virginius will sail for Norfolk, Va., after taking on coal.

THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners are now at Santiago, where they will be formally delivered on the 25th of December, when the American flag will be saluted with twenty-one guns.

The same salute is ordered by the Spanish authorities to be fired from the Morro at Havana Harbor, which the volunteers declare shall never be done.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DELIVERY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The surrender of the Virginius, according to the terms of the agreement, at Bahia Honda, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, is officially announced to this Government by the Captain General of Cuba, through Admiral Polo. The vessel left Bahia Honda at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The distance to Key West is about 120 miles. It is not known whether the machinery of the Virginius was in working condition, or whether she had to be towed to Key West. In either event it is likely she will arrive there some time this evening or during the night, and information will be telegraphed immediately thence to the Navy Department. The destination of the vessel after she reaches Key West has not been disclosed by the Government, but suitable preparations have been or will be made to secure a thorough investigation of the character of the vessel, according to the agreement in the protocol made with Spain. The surviving prisoners, there is reason to believe, were placed on board a United States man-of-war yesterday, but definite information of this will not be received before the latter part of the week, or possibly, the first of next. It is possible, however, that a vessel may have left Santiago de Cuba immediately after the surrender, if it took place yesterday; and if so, news would be brought to Havana in about two days and a half, and we might hear by Thursday night or Friday morning definitely of the surrender.

The delivery of the Virginius and the surviving prisoners averts any prospect of war, and is an assurance that the other terms of the agreement will be fully complied with. If the Virginius had been captured in Cuban waters, there is little doubt that such a character could have been shown for her by Spain that any demands on our part would have been impossible. But she was taken upon the high seas, bearing the United States flag, which this Government had given her, whether upon correct or false information as to her ownership is not material. Our Government having given the vessel our flag, it was clear from the beginning that on the high seas, no more than in our own waters, no other power than our own could be permitted to haul that flag down. This position the President and Secretary of State assumed, and Spain has acknowledged its justice and yielded to demands which have been pressed with moderation and prudence, and at the same time with unyielding firmness and determination.

REAR ADMIRAL SCOTT'S DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The news of the surrender of the Virginius was communicated to this Government this afternoon by Admiral Polo, who was advised thereof by Captain General Jovellar. No information has been received to-night concerning the Virginius' survivors at Santiago de Cuba, but no doubt exists that they were delivered up to our authorities yesterday. It would take some time for news to reach Havana from Santiago de Cuba, and this, it is considered, accounts for the fact that the intelligence of their release has not been communicated to the Government. The following dispatch was received to-night by Secretary Robeson:

KEY WEST, Dec. 17.

Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy:

The Virginius was promptly put into our hands yesterday at the appointed time. Your orders will be carried into effect with all dispatch. Further information will be telegraphed to-morrow.

(Signed,) G. H. SCOTT,
Rear Admiral Commanding.

This Government insisted that the Virginius should be given into its possession at a Cuban port, and the Spanish authorities decided, under all the circumstances, that Bahia Honda was the most suitable place at which the surrender could be made.

IN THE HARBOR AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER JUNIATA, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Monday, Dec. 1, 1873.

I sent you a telegram and letter yesterday, and dispatches to the Government were conveyed to Havana, and possibly to Key West, by Lieut. Chipp, specially detailed for the purpose. It is not at all certain, however, whether either dispatch or letter will reach New-York. There is little news to be had under present circumstances. The Spaniards are evidently extremely cautious in what they say to foreigners, as their situation now is not the most pleasant. The insurgents have been exceedingly enterprising of late, and skirmishes are of daily occurrence, with a by no means insignificant number of casualties. The country beyond the three miles' limit, where are the reserves of the outlying pickets, and beyond which none can pass without special license, obtained with difficulty, is considered unsafe. The village of Cobre, but four miles off, famous for its extensive copper mines, is abandoned except by the Cazadorés, or volunteers, and the industry which yielded thousands of dollars every year is completely paralyzed.

News from Manzanillo has arrived that Bueycito, a town eight leagues off, has been stormed and sacked by the patriots, and the garrison decimated. The acting commandant, Gen. Morales De Los Rios, yesterday sent a doleful appeal of several pages to Capt. Braine, to the effect that he didn't want to be bothered any more about the captives, (he expressed this very politely, of course,) and protesting against the stigma of "murder" in the case of the men shot by the great and humane Spanish nation, which, said the General, never was cruel in all its history, but which everywhere extended civilization, and which aided so materially in 1787 in procuring the independence of the United States. Capt. Braine, on reading this remarkable epistle, thought his historical education must have been seriously neglected. The prices of everything have gone up enormously on account of the trouble. The activity of the insurgents is such that fruit, beef, and everything else has to be imported from Hayti and Jamaica. Oranges are tolerably cheap, as they are largely cultivated in the immediate vicinity, but other fruit, even bananas, usually worth next to nothing anywhere in the tropics, and forming the daily bread of the masses, are as dear as in New-York. The stores are numerous, but seem to carry comparatively small stocks, and those articles suited exclusively for local consumption. The signs rarely display the names of the proprietors of the stores, but, as in China, have some fanciful title, as "The Rosy Dawn," "The Gate of the Antilles," &c. There are plenty of Chinese here, and quite a number of them came off yesterday to visit the ship. They were agreeably surprised at meeting the Captain's servants, their countrymen. They seemed well fed, well dressed, and contented enough, laughing with unrestrained glee, and seeming jollier than one generally sees their race elsewhere. From the accounts of their condition in Cuba occasionally published in New-York, it might be thought they were very differently situated, and, in fact, little better than slaves. Information about their pay or conditions of service is very difficult to be obtained, as, indeed, all information from the inhabitants is. Spies are everywhere, and any intercourse with us is jealously watched; and while the citizens have been officially forbidden to be otherwise than extremely civil—this is a "State secret"—they are not allowed to accept any, the smallest, hospitality at our hands.

It was "muster" yesterday. All the crew turned out in white, their arms and the "bright-work" gleaming, and everything that ought to be white, the decks, gratings, &c., as white as they could be, and everything that ought to be black, blacker than midnight. It was a sight worth seeing. Even the grim, gigantic guns are polished like ebony with a cunningly-concocted preparation of bees-wax, turpentine, lamp-black, and linseed-oil—a perfect enamel, which dries hard and can be rubbed with a white kid glove without leaving a stain on it. It was supposed at first that we had brought no bugler, but an American ship is like the regiments that went out in the war; you can find men to do anything, from making a bonnet to mending a chronometer, from running a saw-mill to playing the organ. A bugler was found—who is also a tailor. He is a measurably fair performer in both music and clothes-making. He was sadly imposed upon lately. One day, after puffing and blowing till his face was purple, vainly striving to get out a note, he danced up to the executive officer, exclaiming, in awful wrath, "See, Sir! These here blank boys have been plugging up my bugle with paper." With that he pulled out the plug, and, to show his superior what he could do, he blew a mighty blast—and into the First Lieutenant's face and over his uniform, and on the immaculately clean quarter-deck, flew myriads of cockroaches. To-day we had infantry drill, a most imposing display, with colors and battle-flags, howitzers, cutlasses, marines, bayonets, and a fife and drum.

A good deal of attention is bestowed among the officers on signaling practice, both with the code for hoisting any number of little flags of every possible device and combination of colors, and the army system of Gen. Myer, with one flag on a staff, familiarly designated the "wigwag" system. Officers may be seen, notebook in hand, and with brows of portentous sternness, cramming the complicated alphabet, and as they con those strange combinations of figures, waving finger or pencil, like Thomas leading his orchestra. Those apparently insane gesticulations are but the prescribed motions of the mystic "wigwag." A naval officer is conscious that there is always something for him to learn, and is usually more or less resolved to learn it. And in such a small fleet as that of the United States, it is probable the officers as a body have more chances of picking up information everywhere, about everything, than those of any other nation. Such a cruise as the last of the Juniata, penetrating, as she did, further to the north than any vessel of anything like her size ever did before, is one of those that falls to the lot of few. There are two officers aboard who shared in that "short, sharp, and decisive" lesson to the Coreans, when Lieut. McKee fell. Another, who had independent charge for some days, on a minor cruise, of the steam-launch "Little Juniata," in the Polar Sea, was only last year in Nicaragua, surveying the lake route across the Isthmus; another was with Commander Selfridge in his explorations with a like view.

MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1873.

The Kansas came in yesterday with jibboom rigged in and looking as if she had had a very rough time. She encountered the storm off Hatteras, which had just expended its force when we left New-York. In sounding before the wind she was "pooped" twice, the seas just topping the stern rail and breaking over the decks amidships, flooding everything everywhere. The gun-ports had to be prized open to let the tons of water out. She has a "hard" look, but a very few days will see her as smart again as usual. Regular fleet discipline is observed now, and all the nautical fantasias of sending topgallant and royal yards up and down, &c., are done by signal from the senior officer's ship, the Juniata. The Wyoming is the guard-ship, and flies a swallow-tail burgee, with a red St. Andrew's cross. Her special duty is to board arriving vessels. A French dispatch-boat, the Kersaint, mounting three guns, one a very heavy one, and of about 600 tons, came in from Martinique soon afterward. One of the Virginius prisoners is a Frenchman, and the Captain has lodged his protest against his detention, but, like the Englishmen, says that the main affair rests with us. The outrage was inflicted on those men while under the American flag, and the French commander thinks we ought to vindicate our ability to protect those who trust in our power. A Spanish mosquito gun-boat, one of the thirty built in New-York, also came in, but they run in and out without much notice being taken of them. They are pretty little craft.

In spite of all regulations and obstructions, some enterprising persons, who couldn't understand Spanish, succeeded in reaching the scene of the massacre on Monday. They were surrounded in a trice by a gesticulating crowd of citizens, officers, and guards, who strove to make them understand that it was forbidden to allow American or English officers on that spot. They left, after having got close enough to see the marks of the spattering volleys which effected the murders, and the dark blotches of blood on the ground. There has been no rain since the three successive tragedies on the 4th, 7th, and 8th of November, and the marks are still plainly visible. The 102 remaining prisoners may thank their stars that the United States vessels came when they did. For although the authorities were checked for the moment by the protests of Capts. Cushing and Loraine, Capt. Braine's firm attitude was necessary to insure the safety of the captives. Capt. Braine visited them again yesterday and distributed some little necessaries. He is allowed to see them every other day, at a previously-appointed hour. He found another American yesterday. The man had not claimed citizenship, but had fought in the war and received an honorary discharge, which of course gives him that privilege. The Captain has made no distinction among the prisoners, but helped all alike. He assured them he will do all he possibly can, and left them in much better spirits. He has only been permitted, as yet, to see the Americans, but fell in with some of the others, to whom he addressed words of cheer. He took a ride yesterday in the country and staid till quite late, to see if the authorities would attempt to circumscribe his movements in any way. He was, however, treated with marked courtesy and distinction.

THE REMOVAL OF THE PRISONERS.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN COMMANDER BRAINE AND THE SPANISH COMMANDANT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER JUNIATA, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Friday, Dec. 5, 1873.

The Wyoming, which leaves this morning for Key West, will take this. The prisoners, except the sick, were moved on the 3d to the Morro, the fort at the entrance of the harbor, and at 2 A. M. yesterday were stealthily taken on the fastest Spanish gun-boat Bazan, to Havana. The Woodlark (British) went to Kingston on the evening of the 3d, to return. When the news of the secret evasion became known yesterday, and that all the English prisoners were on the Bazan, the Niobe hurried off after them. The French Captain of the Kersaint is said to have been received most courteously by the Acting Commandant, and the one French prisoner removed from the Morro Castle to the hospital as an imaginary invalid, in order that he might see him. We with the Kansas stop, as there are still some Americans among those in hospital, and for other reasons "which don't matter." They'll appear soon enough.

The following is a verbatim report of an interview held yesterday, (through an interpreter,) Dec. 4, 1873, between Commander D. H. Braine, United States Navy, and Acting Governor, Brigadier Gen. Morales De los Rios, at the palace, there being also present Commander Cushing, United States Navy, of the Wyoming; Commander Reid, United States Navy, of the Kansas; Consul A. N. Young, and Vice Consul Schmidt.

Commander Braine—Be pleased to tell his Excellency I came to see him about the prisoners and their removal.

The Governor bowed his acknowledgments.

Commander Braine asked by whose order they were removed.

The Governor—They were removed to Havana by order of the Government there.

Commander Braine—When was the order received?

The Governor—Last night, by the steamer.

Commander Braine—Were the prisoners removed in a merchant vessel, or in a man-of-war?

The Governor—In a man-of-war.

Commander Braine—What is the name of the vessel?

The Governor—The Bazan.

Commander Braine—By whose order were the prisoners first removed to the Morro Castle?

The Governor—I sent them to the Morro Castle at the suggestion of the Health Inspector, who reported the jail to be overcrowded. The prisoners were removed to the Morro Castle for their own benefit. The order for their removal to Havana came last night, and they were to be sent immediately.

Commander Braine—Now, I desire to make a request for the effects of the prisoners who were shot. I wish to have the same privilege given me as was extended to the British naval officer. I want everything they left behind—their watches, jewelry, trinkets, everything in the shape of a memento—even to a lock of hair.

The Governor at once issued an order that the articles mentioned be handed over to Commander Braine's safe keeping.

Commander Braine—I desire to ask the Governor if he has received any answer to my dispatch sent to the Captain General?

The Governor—I have not; neither have I received any reply to my own. I have received no communication whatever since the arrival of the Juniata, except the order which came last night.

Commander Braine asked if there was any news bearing on the prisoners?

The Governor replied in the negative.

Commander Braine—Was there any particular object in sending the prisoners to Havana?

The Governor said he did not know, except that as the steamer Virginius was at Havana it was probably deemed prudent to have the prisoners there also, in order that the whole matter could be settled together, and the authorities there were in communication with their respective countries—the United States and Spain.

Commander Braine—I ask the Governor whether he considers the lives of the prisoners in greater peril at Havana than they would be by remaining here.

The Governor replied that he did not believe they were.

Commander Braine said he was glad to hear it, and asked whether he could send a telegram to Havana, merely to detain an officer at Key West, who had carried dispatches to that place?

The Governor replied in the affirmative.

Commander Braine asked if all the prisoners had been sent to Havana.

The Governor stated that all who had been sent to the Morro Castle had been conveyed to Havana, but those in the hospital had not been removed.

Commander Braine asked how many prisoners were in the hospital.

The Governor said there were nine persons.

Commander Braine then asked to see them.

The Governor acquiesced, and immediately issued an order to that effect.

Commander Braine—Now, before I enter my protest, I desire to know most particularly—for I want to be right about it, since I consider there is apparently a breach of faith, and that the action of the Governor toward me has been deceitful—I want to know whether the order to send the prisoners to Havana was received before they were removed to the Morro Castle, in order that I may not use terms unadvisedly. When was the order given to remove the prisoners to the castle?

The Governor—They were sent to the Morro Castle upon the suggestion of the Health Inspectors, who reported that the jail was overcrowded, and that it would be for their benefit. It was twelve hours after the prisoners were removed to the Morro Castle that I received the order to send them to Havana, after ascertaining that the prisoners had gone to the westward, to Cienfuegos, and thence by rail to Havana.

Commander Braine withdrew. The Niobe had sailed to the eastward, hoping to overhaul the Bazan, but of course was on the wrong scent. She went out like a race-horse. There were ninety-three in all sent off, and Capt. Braine feels much annoyed at the clandestine nature of the manœuvres regarding them. He fears their safety is seriously jeopardized. There was a rumor yesterday that Minister Sickles had been dismissed, and that Congress had declared war. There was another rumor that orders had come from Spain to deliver up the Virginius and the captives, and salute the American flag with twenty-one guns in all formality, and pay any indemnity demanded by way of reparation, and that the Havanese would consent to nothing. A paper was circulated here yesterday, with menacing persuasiveness, for signatures, declaring the intention of the loyal citizens "to stand by the Captain General," whatever that may mean. Attempts, too, were made to coerce American citizens to bear arms in the cause. However this may be, earth-works are being thrown up visibly at all points, and probably masked at others; the streets have been cleared of laborers to work on them; the mosquito gun-boats have had their 100 and 150 pounder Parrotts taken out by shears, and the guns have been transported to be remounted in the new works; barges were being yesterday filled by volunteers, with withes for making gabions, the men working in marching order, fully equipped with haversacks, canteens, and blankets rolled and carrying their rifles; while drays, loaded with the easily-recognized Peabody ammunition, were moving out of the city all day. The Spaniards have erected a cross over the hole in which they indiscriminately flung the bodies of their victims. Unconsciously they have told the truth. It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that the cross without an inscription, in Spain, Italy, Sicily, &c., means that it commemorates murder. Yesterday was the *feria* of Santa Barbara, the patron saint of the artillery. They were banging away all day in her honor, and were out in all directions, with cocked hats and all their "finery," while the bells chimed in with the salvoes of blank cartridges. There was a procession in honor of the Virgin on Tuesday night. A battalion with mixed-up Remingtons, Peabodies, and muzzle-loaders turned out. Their evolutions, carried on with wondrous noise through multitudinous officers, were slouchy in the extreme. The incivility of their sentries is pronounced. Saluting our officers is the rare exception. They usually ostentatiously "order" their arms and look sulkily insolent. The two local sheets, the *Bandera* and the *Diario*, are still bursting with loyalty and denunciation of the United States, but have nothing worth paying the postage for.

SLAVERY—ITS ABOLITION SERIOUSLY DISCUSSED.

THE HOME GOVERNMENT BEGINNING TO MOVE IN THE MATTER.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—The slavery question is now seriously discussed among slave owners. According to telegrams and letters from Spain the Government is determined to bring the question before the Cortes for action, but desires the slave owners to propose some plan making the abolition of slavery a certainty, without seriously injuring the agricultural prosperity of the island. Many prominent slave owners are in favor of treating slaves like contracted Chinamen. It is doubtful whether the Cortes would sanction such or a similar plan. The number of members of the Havana Abolition Society is increasing.

INDIANS "STRUCK."

NINE KILLED AND 111 ANIMALS CAPTURED—MURDER BY INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Gen. Sheridan has transmitted to Gen. Sharman, under date of headquarters at Chicago the 16th inst., a copy of a telegram received from Gen. Augur as follows:

Lieut. Hodson, of the Fourth Cavalry, was sent from Fort Clarke with forty men to intercept a band of Indians raiding on the Lower Nueces. He found the camp where they had left their animals going down, and captured them, (thirty horses and mules.) On the 10th inst. he struck the band on their return, killed nine, wounded a good many more, and captured eighty-one animals. His own casualties were one man wounded, three horses killed, and one wounded. This occurred on the west fork of the Nueces.

The War Department is advised of the murder, by a party supposed to be Kiowas, of a man belonging to a hunting party of Indians who were encamped on Nov. 24, near Cottonwood Grove, on the north fork of the Canadian River. On the announcement that a man who had left the camp upon that date with a wagon and horses was missing, a detachment of Companies I and K, of the Sixth Cavalry, were sent in pursuit under command of Lieut. West, who found near Osage Fork the charred remains of the man, wagon and harness. There is no doubt the Kiowas murdered the man and carried off his horses. There is also information that Santana and Big Bow, of the Kiowas, are encamped on the Canadian River, south of the point where the murder was committed.

CONGRESS.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION PASSED.

NON-CONCURRENCE OF THE SENATE IN THE HOLIDAY RESOLUTION—BANKRUPTCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The bill appropriating $4,000,000 for the Navy Department was passed in concurrence by the Senate this afternoon, with very little debate and only seven votes in opposition. As in the House, many of the Democrats voted for the bill. Mr. Hamilton, from Maryland, without any apparent reason, or policy, attacked the action of the Navy Department, in incurring expenses in preparation for war, but his opposition awakened no response from his own side of the House. It is seldom that any Administration has ever been fortunate enough to pursue such a course in the settlement of foreign complications that its enemies as well as its friends are compelled to praise its conduct. In this matter the Executive has met with no party opposition in either House of Congress. On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, the authority for making transfers from one bureau to another was stricken out of the bill, so that it has to go back to the House for further action. This amendment was made because it is clear the emergency has passed when any unusual or extraordinary power over the appropriation need be conferred upon the department.

THE RECESS QUESTION.

The vote of the Senate to-day upon concurring with the House in the passage of a resolution for a recess is considered a test of the sense of the Senate on the question of any adjournment for the holidays, and it is confidently believed by those who disapproved of the adjournment that no holiday recess will be taken. The reasons which controlled the action of the Senate are that almost no legislation has been accomplished thus far this session, and that many important matters are pressing upon Congress which ought to be decided speedily. It is urged that the interests of the country demand that no extended holiday be this year taken by Congress, and many think that the sentiment of the people is opposed to the resolution for adjournment which passed the House. That resolution made the recess unusually long, and that fact operated against any concurrence by the Senate. It is very probable, however, that a new resolution will be passed, fixing the time of adjournment on Wednesday of next week, and the reassembling of Congress on Monday, the 5th of January. Several Senators who voted against the adjournment on Friday next have indicated their willingness to vote for a shorter recess, and the proposed resolution would make it only eleven days including two Sundays. Besides, fixing Monday as the day for the reassembling of Congress is certain to bring all the members here, for Monday is the day on which the States are called, and on which the rules may be suspended in the House, and no member feels it prudent to be away. If the day of reassembling is fixed on Tuesday the whole of that week would be practically lost for legislative purposes. Still it is possible the Senate may stick to its action of to-day, and, if so, there will be no recess at all.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Senate seems unanimous in its determination to begin as soon as possible the consideration of the bill repealing the Bankruptcy law. The House bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, but will be speedily brought back in some form. Mr. Conkling earnestly urged the immediate action of the Senate, without sending the matter to committee, and set forth in a very clear light the objections to the Bankruptcy law now in force. There will certainly be a repeal of the most obnoxious features of the law, but whether the Senate will go as far as the House and wipe the Bankruptcy laws entirely off of the statute books, cannot be predicted.

THE SALARY QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

The House to-day had one of the most remarkable sessions in its history. In a session continuing from noon until 9 o'clock at night, without interruption, the Salary bill passed through the various stages of apparent radical repeal, and ended in a final compromise in many important particulars. In some essential results the session of to-day resembled the notable session of last Spring when Gen. Butler assumed the lead of the forces which secured the passage of the salary grab law. The prophecy of Mr. Dawes, who then predicted the results that have since become history, was repeated to-day, to the effect that the day's action would be attended by like sinister results. When the debate began this morning, the salary bill was in the following position: The Special Committee, under instructions from the House, had reported a bill repealing the old law as to all persons affected by it, save where the Constitution intervened, fixing for Congressmen a new salary at $5,500, with traveling expense.

The Kasson amendment, adopted last evening, made these provisions retroactive from March 4 last, and extended them to the Presidential office, after the expiration of the present Presidential term. Receiving the bill in this form, the discussions of the House to-day turned upon five distinct propositions. These propositions were in the shape of amendments or substitutes proposed by Messrs. R. S. Hale, Lyman Tremain, Gen. Butler, Mr. Holman, and Gen. Hurlbut. Mr. Hale proposed to exempt from the operation of the bill the Presidential office. This was defeated by a vote of 186 nays to 75 yeas. Mr. Tremain proposed to exempt the office of Vice President, Speaker of House, and the Cabinet officers. This was defeated by a vote of 193 nays to 75 yeas. At this point Mr. Dawes made a speech of great force. He believed that the officers in question were as much interested in the reduction of expenses as any one in the House, and he took the responsibility of declaring that these gentlemen would be unwilling to add to the burdens of their country to prevent a reduction of their own salaries. Mr. Holman's amendment was of a most radical character. It proposed that all the increased pay which had been given from the beginning of the Forty second Congress should now be restored to the Treasury in monthly installments by withholding future pay. The excitement in the House became very great when this resolution was voted upon, and increased in intensity till the end of the session. The Holman resolution was carried by a vote of 156 yeas to 101 nays. Up to this point the action of the House had been one of constant progress toward measures of the most radical repeal. It was manifest that the members were making a record. It was immaterial that the best lawyers in the House declared several of the amendments proposed to be unconstitutional. The House disregarded the Constitution, and the Speaker shrewdly declined to rule upon constitutional questions, which would so greatly enlarge his function. While it was evident that many of the votes given for the Holman amendment, as in the case of many votes given for the Kasson amendment yesterday, were hostile to the spirit of repeal, it could not be denied that at 3 o'clock the probabilities were that the House would finally pass a bill entirely repealing the increasing act and restoring the aggregate of the old salary. At this point the sentiment of the House began to change, and from 3 o'clock until 9 the entire time was consumed in filibustering, in dilatory motions of all sorts, and in specious attempts to defeat the bill of the committee. The bill of the committee was defeated, and the House—which had, at 3 o'clock, by a vote of 156 yeas to 101 nays, voted in substance to repeal the old law dating back to the commencement of the Forty-second Congress, and covering all back pay into the Treasury, repealing the salaries of all officers whose compensation was increased—at 9 o'clock declined to repeal the salaries of any officers but of Senators and Representatives, and fixed the future compensation at a practical increase of $500 over the aggregate old salary as reported in the committee's bill. There is no doubt that the adoption of the Kasson amendment, carrying the effect of the bill back to the beginning of this Congress, was the beginning of the defeat of the committee's bill. This proposition was unpopular, and against the judgment of some of the best Republicans in the House who foresaw that it would very likely prevent a substantial repeal. Some bold men, like Hawley, of Connecticut, who always vote their convictions, without regard to policy, and who were earnestly in favor of a substantial repeal, voted against the Kasson amendment because they thought it wrong. Many more voted for it against their judgment because they were looking anxiously for a record. But the amendment was adopted by a large majority, and, after a night to consideration, the House refused to reconsider its action. From this point the committee's bill began to lose ground, till finally it became so weighted down with all manner of foolish and absurd things, that, by common consent, it was a thing not fit to become a law.

The Senate will certainly make some amendments which will send the bill back to the House for further action, when there will have been time to consider fully whether to-day's action should not be greatly modified. The bill, as passed, is substantially the same that was first reported by the committee, except that the mileage system is charged to actual traveling expenses, and the salary is made $1,000 higher than under the old law. The test vote upon the Hurlbut bill was on the motion for its engrossment. The vote stood even, 131 to 131, when George M. G. Adams, Democrat, from Kentucky, changed his vote to yea, and carried the motion. In this he was consistent with his party, who unitedly opposed all attempts to secure the repeal, or the call of the yeas and nays. It is evident that the salary question is not settled in the House. Measures of absolute repeal will again be introduced, extending to all officers. Messrs. Tremain, Roberts, and Woodford, with almost the entire New-York delegation, voted steadily, in all stages of the question, for the greatest practical reduction of Congressional salaries.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The following is the text of the bill to provide for the redemption of the loan of 1858, which has passed both Houses, and awaits the President's signature:

Be it enacted, &c., That for the purpose of redeeming the bonds issued under the act entitled, an act to authorize a loan not exceeding the sum of $20,000,000, approved June 14, 1858, as amended March 3, 1859, called the loan of 1858, it is hereby declared to be the pleasure of the United States to pay all the coupon bonds of said loan on the 1st day of January, 1874, at which date the interest thereon shall cease, and coin in the Treasury sufficient to redeem said coupon bonds is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury may issue an equal amount at par of the principal and interest of five per centum bonds of funded loan under the act for refunding the national debt, approved July 14, 1870, and the act amendatory thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871, for any of the bonds of the loan of 1858, which the holders thereof may, on or before Feb. 1, 1874, elect to exchange for the five per centum bonds of the said funded loan, with interest from said Jan. 1, provided that no commissions or allowance whatever shall be paid for the exchange of bonds hereby authorized, and no interest shall be allowed on the new bonds for any time for which interest is paid on the bonds exchanged.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

COMMISSIONER SMITH EXONERATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Advices received to-day from St. Paul, Minn., are to the effect that the commission, which has been investigating the charges against Indian Commissioner Smith, will close their labors this week and adjourn on Saturday. The report of the commission, it is further stated, will completely exonerate the Commissioner, the prosecution having failed to sustain the charges. Meanwhile, Mr. William Welch, who has been the chief prosecutor, has been discovered in a trick to get the commission dissolved before his failure was made manifest.

MR. DENT'S FUNERAL.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A department official this morning intimated to the President that it might be proper, in view of the affliction which has befallen his (the President's) household, to close the different departments to-morrow, the occasion of Mr. Dent's funeral. The President at once replied that to his mind such action would not be proper, as Mr. Dent was simply a private citizen, and consequently not entitled to official honors.

GEN. HOWARD'S CASE.

Gen. Howard appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day. He said he courted the fullest investigation, and waived any advantage that might accrue to him by the statute of limitation or otherwise, in order that he might be tried by court-martial. He thought that he would be fully able to prove that he was not officially or morally responsible for any shortcomings by reason of his administration of the affairs of the Freedman's Bureau. Gen. Vincent was also present, but as the charges against Gen. Howard are not yet printed, his examination was postponed until to-morrow.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Charles A. Phelps, to be Pension Agent at Boston, Mass.; Alfred F. Howard, to be Collector of Customs at Portsmouth, N. H.; Seth P. Remington, Collector of Customs at Oswegatchie, N. Y.; James H. H. Brown, of Pennsylvania, to be Chaplain in the Navy.

Postmasters—A. C. West, at Milwaukee, Wis.; Henry Koester, at Cincinnati, Ohio; H. W. Haslock, at Nashville, Tenn.; M. A. Brown, at East New-York; M. Tipple, at Camden, N. Y.; R. K. Brush, at Elkhart, Ind.; Wm. M. Morrison, at Cedar Falls, Iowa; R. C. Reese, at Pana, Ill.; Edwin C. Webster, at Lasalle, Ill.; Wm. L. Bivens, at Goshen, Ind.; Joseph K. Moore, at St. Peters, Minn.; N. H. Morrill, at Buchanan, Mich.; John W. Locke, at Wakefield, Mass.; Orlando Allen, at Prescott, Arizona; John A. Bingham, at Winona, Miss.; E. J. Bowine, at Niles, Mich.; J. S. Banks, at Cold Water, Mich.; A. K. Bailey, at Decorah, Iowa.

FINANCIAL.

The balances in the Treasury to-day were: Currency, $697,689; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $26,815,000; coin, $55,948,444, including coin certificates, $31,475,700; outstanding legal tenders, $374,287,634.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ACHEENESE WAR.

A NIGHT ATTACK ON THE DUTCH, AND A HEAVY BATTLE.

PENANG, India, Dec. 17.—A rumor is current here that the Acheenese made a night attack upon the Dutch forces, surprising them. A heavy battle was fought, the result of which is not yet known.

SINGAPORE, India, Dec. 17.—The body of Dutch troops under the command of Gen. Van Swieten, which lately landed on the coast of Acheen, has had an engagement with the Sultan's army and defeated it.

FRANCE.

A COTTON SHIP AFIRE DURING THE WHOLE VOYAGE FROM NEW-ORLEANS TO HAVRE.

HAVRE, Dec. 17.—The New-Orleans cotton ship Preston, before reported on fire while discharging cargo and sunk to save her, has been raised, and is now again discharging.

The Surveyors state that the fire originated among the cotton before the vessel left New-Orleans.

PROGRESS TOWARD CENTRALIZATION—THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY TO BE INCREASED.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 17.—The Assembly to-day, despite the opposition of the Left, decided to discuss the bill empowering the Government to nominate Mayors of cities immediately after the budget is acted upon.

The Committee on Finance to-day voted to increase the salary of President MacMahon, in order to enable him to give fêtes at Paris. This action does not imply the removal of the national capital to Paris.

SPAIN.

COUNCIL OF WAR ON THE CUBAN INSURRECTION—ARRESTS IN BARCELONA.

MADRID, Dec. 17.—A council of war has been appointed consisting of Gens. Jose Concha, Caballero De Rodas, Valmaseda, and Partilla, to examine the plan of a campaign submitted by Brig. Gen. Donato, for the complete crushing of the Cuban insurrection.

Fifty arrests have been made at Barcelona of persons engaged in the recent demonstration in favor of declaring Barcelona an independent Canton.

THE PAPAL DIGNITARIES.

THE ARCHBISHOPS OF PARIS, CAMBRAY, AND VALENCIA MADE CARDINALS.

ROME, Dec. 17.—The Papal Nuncio at Paris has been notified that the Archbishops of Paris, Cambray, and Valencia have been elevated to the College of Cardinals.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ELECTION OF A CONSERVATIVE FOR HUNTINGDON.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Borough of Huntingdon has elected Mr. Karslake, Conservative, to the House of Commons by 158 majority.

GERMANY.

BISHOPS TO BE ENTIRELY SUBORDINATE TO THE STATE.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—An ordinance is officially promulgated to-day ordering that in future all Bishops, upon their installation, shall swear to maintain the completest subordination to the State, and co-operation in the suppression of all disloyal intrigues.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—1 A. M.—The barometer continues highest in the Gulf States, and it is lowest in the lower lake region. From this region westward to the Upper Missouri Valley the pressure has increased, with light north-westerly winds, lower temperature, and generally clear weather. Clear weather, with light winds and calms are reported from Lake Erie southward over the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Eastern Gulf States. Partly cloudy weather, with a slight rise of temperature prevails in New-England, the Middle States, and the eastern portion of the lower lake region. Light rain is reported from Pittsburg and Norfolk, and foggy weather continues on the Middle and East Atlantic coast.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and the upper lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, with lower temperature, will prevail, the pressure in these districts slowly increasing, with northerly to variable winds.

From the Ohio Valley and thence south-ward over Tennessee and the Eastern Gulf States, and south-eastward to the Atlantic coast, generally clear weather, with but slight changes of temperature in the Mississippi Valley on Thursday night.

For the eastern portion of the lower lake region, cloudy weather, with light rain, followed by clear weather and a slight fall of temperature in the afternoon.

For New-England and the Middle States, rising temperature, with less pressure and generally clear weather, except on the immediate coast, where fog and possibly areas of light rain will prevail.

For the canal regions no decided fall of temperature is anticipated.

THE WOUNDED REPORTER OF THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—The friends of Thomas Francis, who stabbed Col. Tirrell, the Covington reporter of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, yesterday, claim that Tirrell commenced the affray by beating Francis over the head and shoulder with a cane, inflicting serious wounds. Francis then drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Tirrell in the abdomen. It is also claimed that the article in the *Commercial* attacking the character of Squire Francis, as Justice of the Peace, was in retaliation for a fancied slight put on Tirrell in a trial before Mr. Francis, which Tirrell was reporting. Mr. Francis is generally believed to have been unjustly accused. Tirrell is no better to-night.

WORK AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The monitor Catskill has been brought from League Island to the navy-yard, preparatory to being taken to Brooklyn, N. Y., where she is to be put in serviceable condition. She will leave for Brooklyn soon. The monitors Terror and Ajax are nearly ready to go into commission. The iron-clads Canonicus, Nahant, and Wyandotte are to be redited at the navy-yard, and as

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

The Senate met at noon.

THE PROPOSED AUGMENTATION OF THE FORCE OF SEAMEN.

Mr. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the House bill to increase the number of seamen in the navy to 10,000 without amendment, and asked that it be passed. Opposition was offered, and the bill was laid over.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of reducing national expenditures by abolishing the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue and other offices under him, and that internal taxation be collected by stamps, unstamped articles to be liable to seizure and confiscation by any United States Court. The law to be enforced under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Passed.

REIMBURSING WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, introduced a bill to reimburse the State of West Virginia, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to that State, upon the order of the Governor of said State, the sum of $500,000, to be applied to the rebuilding of bridges, Court-houses, school-houses, churches, turnpike roads, and other public property in said State destroyed by Federal troops, by military orders, during the late civil war.

USURY BY NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Finance to report whether more efficient provisions of law are not required to restrain the national banks from charging, receiving, and taking a higher rate of interest than is allowed by law to be taken.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, moved that the House bill for the repeal of the Bankruptcy act be read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, said the Committee on the Judiciary already had before it several bills to repeal that act, all of which had been read a first and second time, and were, therefore, as far advanced before the Senate as the House bill. Should the Senate amend the House bill, it would have to go back to that body, and he, therefore, suggested that that bill lie on the table at present, or until the Judiciary Committee should report. The Bankrupt act as it now stood, with its unusual methods of proceeding, with the opportunity it gives to individual creditors to control the sales of those who owe them, ought to be repealed, or essentially modified, and something should be done before the holiday recess, which would probably commence on Friday next.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, agreed with the Senator from New-York (Mr. Conkling) that the subject should be disposed of before the holidays.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, did not favor the repeal of the law, but thought it should be stripped of some of its obnoxious features. He had no doubt a bill could be reported soon to protect the interests of both creditors and debtors.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, moved an amendment to the motion of Mr. Edmunds so as to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report to-day, and that the committee have leave to sit during the session of the Senate.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

The morning hour here expired, and Mr. Fenton, of New-York, proceeded to address the Senate on the resolution reported by the Committee on Finance last week.

The bill for the relief of the Osage settlers was taken up at the request of Mr. Crozier, and he addressed the Senate in favor thereof, after which the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

DISCUSSING ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, asked that the House resolution fixing the time of adjournment for the holidays be taken up.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, asked that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the special Naval Appropriation bill. He did not think it safe to adjourn over on Friday.

A long discussion ensued on the propriety of taking a recess in the present state of the finances and foreign relations of the country, and the question being put the Senate decided to take up the resolution.

Mr. Edmunds then moved to indefinitely postpone its further consideration, and the yeas and nays being demanded, the motion to postpone was agreed to by a vote of 31 yeas to 27 nays:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Boutwell, Brownlow, Buckingham, Carpenter, Chandler, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Crozier, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Pratt, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, Thurman, Wadleigh, West, Windom, Wright—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Bayard, Bogy, Boreman, Clayton, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Stockton, Tipton—27.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the House bill to repeal the Bankrupt act, and refer it to a Judiciary Committee. After some debate the bill was so referred.

THE SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE NAVY.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, moved that the Senate take up the House bill making special appropriation of $4,000,000 for the navy.

Mr. Sumner inquired if this bill was to meet expenses already incurred.

Mr. Morrill replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Sumner—No part of this appropriation is to be applied to anything in future?

Mr. Morrill—No, Sir.

Mr. Sumner—I am ready and willing to run the line distinctly. I am against the appropriation of another dollar in any such direction. I am not disposed to discuss these expenditures now. Though I regret most sincerely that they were made, I shall say nothing about it. The facts are not yet sufficiently before the country; but I think it my duty to declare this expenditure should stop this hour, this minute. I think it an ill-omened expenditure.

Mr. Sherman was not disposed to find fault with the President or Secretary of the Navy for expending this $4,000,000, under the circumstances growing out of the Virginius affair, as they were bound to put our navy on a war footing; but he did think, by the wisdom, prudence, and care of the Secretary of State, approved, of course, by the Executive, we had escaped a difficulty. He was willing to pay the four million now, but wanted that to be the end of expenditures in that direction. He would say to the Secretary of the Navy, "These expenditures ought to cease now that the Virginius affair has happily passed away." It had been attempted to m[illegible] the recent difficulty the pretense to increase the numerical force of seamen from 8,500 to 10,000, but he was opposed to this. Being now in the midst of a panic, it was the duty of the Executive Department to economize in every branch of the service. A very common idea prevailed in the Executive Department of the Government, that when Congress appropriates money for any particular purpose, the law was mandatory and the expenditure must be made. The idea was a wrong one, and not in accordance with the principles of our Government. He was sure that of twenty or thirty millions of dollars appropriated last session, at least one-half had not yet been expended. He did not believe this money should be expended now, unless contracts had already been entered into. He would not object to the Democratic Senators doing the duty of a minority, and holding the Government up to a rigid economy. Last month the public debt was increased over nine million dollars. This was not caused by increased expenditures, but by the shrinkage of the revenues. The deficiency this month would not be less than ten or twelve million dollars. It was the duty of the Administration to stop for a time all improvements, to stop every kind of unnecessary expenditure, and if this economizing should not be sufficient to relieve the Treasury, then Congress would have to increase the taxes. He believed the worst of the panic had passed away, but prices of commodities were as high now as they were before it. The Government now was feeling the effect more that the people. He would vote for this appropriation, but as a member of the dominant party in the Senate he would think his duty not performed unless he should examine, with the utmost care, every proposed expenditure.

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, said there was not a single item before the Senate to show how this money had been expended. Twenty million dollars had been given to the Navy Department last year, yet where is the navy? They had professed to have one, and the Secretary had stated that it was in a better condition than ever before, and yet the country had no navy. It was all well enough to talk Republican economy or Democratic economy, but he thought it was time to accustom ourselves to this public economy. He would not vote for one dollar additional taxes, but would vote to cut down the taxes. He protested against this whole thing, and would vote against this or any similar bill.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved to strike out that portion of the bill allowing transfer of funds of one bureau to another. He was in favor of the appropriation, but with that provision in it amounted to a lump sum, and there was no necessity for it, as Congress is in session.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, said we had been saved from a war by judicious conduct of the Executive officers of the Government. Spain had a naval force in Cuban waters alone as great as the entire naval force of the United States. We had not a single ship afloat that could compete with one of the iron-clads of Spain. We were utterly defenseless, and the judgment displayed by the Secretary in putting the navy in a condition for war was commendable in the highest degree.

Mr. Sargent, of California, said we had nothing but large, unwieldy wooden ships, except the monitors, which had to be convoyed to sea. These monitors were like so many floating coffins, and wooden ships had to accompany them to take off the crew in case they went down. Monitors were good for harbor defense, but fit for nothing to go to sea, with the exception of three, the Monadnock, the Miantonomoh, and the Terror. These were able to go to sea; one of them had been across the ocean, and another around the Horn. The Pacific Coast was almost entirely unprotected, and some provision should be made for its protection. He was in favor of this bill, and thought it was by the prompt action of the Secretary of the Navy that we were saved from war. A ship bearing our flag had been snatched from the high seas, and some of those on the vessel sheltered by that flag were executed at Santiago de Cuba. The matter was worthy of our notice. An armed guard had to be stationed around the residence of our Consul in Havana, and certainly the emergency was one requiring prompt action on the part of our Government. While he sympathized with the Castelar Government, he did not believe that Government could have contended against the feeling in Spain unless it had been known there that the United States were making preparations for war. He was sorry to say it, but, in his judgment, the Castelar Government was likely to come down any day, and, in that case there might be more aggressions. Take off the restraining influence upon the Spaniards caused by our preparations for war, and in a few weeks we would again be on the verge of war. He hoped this bill would pass, in order that the navy might be in some sort of condition, so that if war came with any power we could maintain our rights.

Mr. Frelinghuysen could not agree with the Senator from California, that our navy was unable to engage the Spanish navy. We had eight monitors, any one of which could sink a Spanish iron-clad. Only one of these monitors was ready for sea, however, when the trouble commenced, and the chief part of this expenditure was to put the other seven in order. He thought the American people, without distinction of party, were greatly indebted to the Administration. He was in favor of moral suasion, but believed a little physical force a great thing to back it, and was not certain that the preparation of these monitors did not bring Spain to consider the reasonableness of our demands.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 46 yeas to 7 nays, Messrs. Bogy of Missouri, Cooper of Tennessee, Goldthwaite of Alabama, Hamilton of Maryland, Kelly of Oregon, McCreery of Kentucky, and Stevenson of Kentucky, voting in the negative.

At 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Wilson, of Maryland, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution authorizing that committee to send for persons and papers in the inquiry as to the official conduct of Judge Busteed, of Alabama, and a resolution instructing that committee to inquire and report whether Judge Durell, of Louisiana, should be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. Duell, of New-York, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings to inquire into the expenditures for public buildings, and what retrenchment can be made without detriment to the public service, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, presented the memorial agreed to at the Cuban meeting in New-York a few days since, in favor of Cuban belligerency. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE LOAN OF 1858.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the bill for the redemption of the loan of 1858. He explained the reason why, in the phrase as to its being the "pleasure of the United States to redeem these bonds," the reference to registered bonds had been struck out by the Senate. It was, that these bonds did not contain such an expression, while the coupon bonds did. The Senate amendment also extended the time, giving the option to exchange for the new five per cents from the 1st of February to the 1st of July, and making more explicit the provision that the interest should not be allowed on more than one set of bonds. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT OF DISTILLERIES.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill to allow distillery warehouses to be continued in use after changes have occurred in the management of the business. Passed.

THE SALARY BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Salary bill.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, moved to reconsider the vote of last evening, which adopted his amendment, making the reduction of members' salaries commence with the beginning of this Congress, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to—yeas 167, nays 94.

Mr. Hale, of New-York, moved to amend the bill by striking out that portion referring to the President, and gave notice that he would move similar amendments in regard to the Cabinet officers and to the employes of Congress. They should look not only to the question of the value of the President's time for four years, but to the effect on his future life of having held that office. An Ex-President was, in substance, debarred from the ordinary pursuits and avocations of life—professional, commercial, public, or otherwise. That was the ordinary rule. With a single exception it had been the rule of all of the Presidents. He did not believe that a President ought to be left at the expiration of his term of office to be impoverished by his position, as was the case with Thomas Jefferson, to be absolutely eaten out by the social duties which his position as an Ex-President imposed upon him, so that he should go to his grave utterly bankrupt. That was the case with Thomas Jefferson. The salary of the President had been fixed by the act of 1789 at $25,000, and had so stood till the 3d of March, 1873. By that same act of 1789 the salary of the Vice President had been fixed at $5,000, one-fifth of the President's salary; that of the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury at $3,500, or about one-seventh; that of the Secretary of War at $3,000, or about one-eighth; that of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at $4,000, not quite one-sixth; that of the Associate Judges at $3,500, or about one-seventh, and that of members of Congress at $6 per day, which, for the first three Congresses, was less than one thousand dollars a year. Congress, in fixing those salaries, had not supposed the President's time to be worth twenty-five times as much as that of members, but the difference was in view of the fact that, by his very position, he had a burden imposed upon him for his whole life, which made it proper and just and equitable that he should be left at the close of his term with something like a competency.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, said that the tone and temper in which this whole question had been discussed had been one of crimination and recrimination. It had been done in a temper which had done nothing for themselves and nothing for the country, to add either to the confidence or pleasure with which the result would be received by the country. If he had his own way he would repeal the whole law of March 3, 1873, as far as might be done constitutionally, and then, in the fulllight of the discussion that had been had, and with the benefit of the discussion of the subject by the press and the people, he would have a committee raised that should have the disposition of the whole question from the President downward.

Mr. Tremain, of New-York, moved to amend Mr. Hale's amendment by excluding from the effect of the bill the Vice-President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. He said that he concurred entirely in the sentiment expressed by his colleague, (Mr. Hale) that the President's salary stood upon an entirely different ground from that of the members of the House. It had been fixed at a time when $25,000 in gold was worth far more than $100,000 was to-day in purchasing the necessaries, the elegancies, and the comforts of life. The object of his (Mr. Tremain's) amendment was to have the Cabinet officers and the second and third officers of the Government where they had been left by the act which it was now proposed to repeal. It was apparent, from the temper of the House, that the decision on this matter was to establish a permanent rule regulating the salaries for all future time. The House should, therefore, make it just and equitable. He desired to say, that he had the highest authority for saying, that the Speaker of the House did not wish that his salary should be increased, but the House was now preparing a rule, not for the present incumbent of the Speaker's chair, but for all coming Speakers. In relation to the Cabinet officers and the other officers named in his amendment, he had heard no complaint anywhere that the salaries fixed by the act of 3d of March, 1873, were too large. The Cabinet officers stood heretofore on the same plane with the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the adoption of his amendment would leave the salaries of all the officers as at present fixed, $10,000. The Cabinet officers could not engage in any other business during the time they held office. They spent their whole time in the capital, and had their families residing here, while, with the exception of ten months out of twenty-four, members of Congress were at liberty to engage in other avocations. As to the second and third officers of the Government, he thought that in view of the dignity of these positions it was eminently proper that they and the Judges of the Supreme Court and the members of the Cabinet should be put on precisely the same level. He, therefore, hoped that his amendment would be adopted, and that the President would not be placed in the humiliating position of having Congress say to him that it thought he was receiving a larger salary than he was morally entitled to; not only so, but that he was receiving twice as much as his successors would receive. He believed that a proper regard for the dignity of the Presidential office required that the salary should be at least $50,000.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said that he was opposed to the amendment offered by Mr. Hale, and to the amendment to that amendment offered by Mr. Tremain. He was opposed to them for the reasons which he had submitted to the House the other day, reinforced by the condition of the Executive departments of the Government, and he stood in defense of the officers against the proposed legislation. "I feel at liberty," he continued, "to say that nothing could be so unfortunate as for us, in this condition of affairs, to insist upon putting these officers in the position of clutching at increased salaries with one hand and gathering in new taxes with the other, coming to Congress and imploring Congress to meet the current expenses of the Government by imposing new burdens on the people, and then, in the next voice, standing up here and claiming that they of all others shall hold on to their increased salaries. No such unfortunate position as that shall be assumed by my aid. I take the liberty to say, in behalf of all these men, that they are in heart and in spirit cooperating with us in the desire to cut down every unnecessary and extravagant expenditure, whether it be in salaries or in anything else.

Mr. Tremain (to Mr. Dawes)—Have you the authority of any member of the Cabinet for saying that he is opposed to the increase as to the present and future?

Mr. Dawes—I have the authority of the character of all these men for saying that they will not stand up before this country and insist upon it that we will go on increasing the burdens of the people in order to meet this increase of their own salaries, while we cut down our own and all others. That is my authority. If my friend finds nothing in the character of the men who hold these positions before the country which justifies him in standing by my side, and vindicating them against the position into which they are thus forced, he mistakes them. The people of the country have confidence in those men. The people of the country believe that they are in those places, not for the filthy lucre which comes incidentally from those positions, but to serve the country, and to take its sacrifices as well as its honors. That is why I have striven here in vindication of their honor against the position into which they are forced by this attempt. I will not go before the people of the country and say that these men desire to have their salaries held up at this extravagant increase, which the people have condemned, and say at the same time that they come here and desire us to tax the people anew.

Mr. Storm, of Pennsylvania, said that he had supported the act increasing salaries, and was willing to stand by that action, but if the reduction were to take place, he wanted to go through the whole schedule and reduce all the salaries that were then increased.

Mr. Tremain, at the request of Mr. Blaine, modified his amendment so as to omit the Speaker from the scope of it. The amendment was then rejected—yeas 79, nays 193.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, on his name being called, said that, under the instructions of his State, he voted yea.

The question then recurred on Mr. Hale's amendment, (in reference to the President's salary,) and it was rejected—yeas 70, nays 186.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, offered an amendment requiring the members of the present Congress who received back pay as members of the last Congress to refund by monthly reductions, and directing the Treasurer to communicate the passage of this bill to the ex-members of the last Congress, and to cover into the Treasury the money that should be returned.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, asked Mr. Poland whether Congress had any power to take from ex-members the money drawn by them as back pay.

Mr. Poland replied that his amendment did not propose to do so.

Mr. Beck—Then, if they have as much right to retain it as the President has to retain his, why undertake to insult them behind their backs and not dare to put the same proposition to the President?

Mr. Poland went on to speak to his amendment. He had offered it in obedience to the popular judgment. The popular outcry had been mainly directed to the back-pay portion of the law, and if the House designed to carry out in good faith that popular judgment, it should compel every man who received that back pay, so far as it could do so, to account for it on his present salary, or in some other way.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, asked Mr. Poland whether Congress had a right to pass an act which should affect certain members of Congress, leaving their salaries at one rate, and the salaries of other members of the same Congress at another rate.

Mr. Poland replied that he proposed to make all the salaries of members at the same rate.

Mr. Hale—Why do you deduct from some and not from others?

Mr. Poland—In point of fact we make the salaries equal, but we have a right to make them unequal, if we choose. This is not a mere *brutum fulmen*; it is a pretty efficient legal remedy against these men. If there is any of them who looks to any political future, he will heed the requisition of the Treasurer of the United States. That money would burn in his pockets.

Mr. Beck—Does the gentleman from Vermont think that the President's money will burn in his pocket?

Mr. Poland—That question is hardly germaine to the amendment. [Laughter.]

Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. Poland where he had kept his back pay during this time.

Mr. Poland replied that he had already said that he was not one of those who had refunded the back pay, and if this Congress said that $7,500 was the proper salary for members, he should have felt under no conscientious obligation to return it, but when the House has said by one hundred majority that this raising of salaries was wrong, and that we must go back to the old figure, I do not think I should have the hardihood to keep that $5,000 in my pocket, and I do not think there is a man who would do it.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved as a substitute for Mr. Poland's amendment one applying only to members of the present Congress who were also members of the last Congress, omitting everything as to ex-members.

Mr. Poland accepted Mr. Holman's amendment as a substitute for his own.

Mr. Kasson made the point of order that the amendment was unconstitutional.

The Speaker said that he did not sit as a judicial officer to decide on constitutional questions. If he ruled out everything that he considered unconstitutional his duties would be very much enlarged.

The question was taken on Mr. Holman's amendment, and it was agreed to—yeas 156, nays 101.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to except from the proposed reduction the employes of Congress, and he spoke in support of that proposition. The amendment was rejected without the yeas and nays.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to amend by adding a proviso requiring all members who had also been members of the preceding Congress, and in which they had received back pay, to return the same to the Treasury. He held that the proposition was logical, but he appealed to the House to come up to the matter squarely and like men, and support a substitute which would be offered for the whole bill by the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Hurlbut,) fixing the salary at $6,000, to take effect from the passage of the act. [Cries of "Good," "Good," "That is right."]

Mr. Parker, of New-Hampshire, spoke on the general question, and said that he had striven against the original measure of last Congress, because he thought it unwise and wrong. Referring to the attacks of newspapers, he said that it had been stated by the New-York *Tribune* that he had stumped his district avowing his intention not to receive the back pay, while, in fact, he had not been on a stump at all, by himself or by any one else in his behalf. On the contrary, it had been fully understood by his political friends and others that he did intend to take the money, and he had taken it. Since this Congress commenced, the same paper had reiterated the same slander and falsehood. That paper wanted a little of the honor and honesty of its great founder, Horace Greeley. He stood ready to defend his action and had no regrets or apology to offer; but while he ignored and detested the madness which had characterized some men and a portion of the press on this subject, he bowed to the sentiment of honest people who had pronounced their verdict against the law. He wanted, therefore, cheerfully, to vote to wipe out the whole of that legislation. He wanted the repeal to apply to the highest as well as the lowest; to the President as well as the humblest clerk.

The question was taken *viva voce* on Mr. Butler's amendment, and it was carried by 113 to 70.

Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, then offered the following as a substitute for the whole bill:

That from and after the passage of this act the compensation of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall be at the rate of $6,000 per annum, payable monthly, and, in addition thereto, the actual individual expenses of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate, in going to and returning from the seat of Government once in each session, to be certified in writing by each.

SEC. 2. That the compensation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be at the rate of $2,000 in addition to his pay as a Representative, amounting in all to $8,000, and that of the Vice President shall be the same amount, with the same allowances for traveling expenses as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is required to cover into the Treasury all sums that may remain undrawn, or which have been received as increased compensation, under the provisions of said act, approved March 3, 1873, which shall have or may come into his possession by the return thereof.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, spoke on the general subject, and defended his action in voting for the increase last session, on the ground that the alternative would have been an extra session, and that that would have been of incalculable mischief to the country, involving the postal telegraph scheme, the postal savings bank scheme, and other propositions.

Mr. Hurlbut moved the previous question on his substitute.

Mr. Dawes endeavored to get in a proposition to substitute the bill as reported by the committee under the Orth instructions.

Mr. Butler and others objected, and demanded that the previous question should be put.

On Mr. Hurlbut's substitution being again read, it appeared that it had been changed after it was first offered by fixing the salary of the Speaker and Vice President at $9,000 and $8,000. Mr. Dawes called attention to it, and claimed that he had a right to debate the proposition in its present form.

The Speaker ruled that the point was well taken.

Mr. Dawes animadverted on the impropriety of changing, without the knowlege of the House, a proposition that was pending before it.

The Speaker said he would be obliged if the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Hurlbut) would leave the substitute in its original shape, even though that reduced his salary. He asked that] as a special favor; the language of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) had left the possible inference to be drawn that some outside person had altered the amendment, and that the Speaker might have been privy to it. His language had been susceptible of that construction. The Chair therefore begged as a special favor that the amendment should be put as it was originally offered, and said he would regard any gentleman who would object as having malice toward him.

Mr. Dawes disclaimed in the most earnest manner having intended to create any such impression. He was aware that the Speaker had not had anything to do with it. for he had seen how it was done and by what counsel it had been done.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, explained that he had suggested to Mr. Hurlbut to make the alteration, and claimed that it had always been the practice to allow the mover of a proposition to change it before the vote was taken. That was the counsel and that the advice under which the gentleman from Illinois had acted.

Mr. Dawes (sarcastically)—So I suppose.

Mr. Butler (in the same tone)—I thought you would suppose it, because it was right; and you certainly did not have anything to do with it yourself.

The Speaker directed the Clerk to report the substitute in its original shape, and submitted it to the House in that shape.

After remarks by Mr. Crounse, of Nebraska, and by Messrs. Perry and Whitehouse, of New-York, the House seconded, 141 to 48, the previous question on Mr. Hurlbut's substitute, and the main question was ordered, yeas 167, nays 105.

The question was taken on substituting Mr. Hurlbut's proposition for the pending bill and all amendments thereto, and it was, amid much excitement, and after several changes of vote from nay to yea, agreed to, yeas 138, nays 130.

A motion to reconsider was made and laid on the table, the yeas and nays having been refused on the latter motion.

Mr. W. R. Roberts, of New-York then moved to adjourn. [Cries of "No, no," and much confusion and excitement.]

Mr. Hale, of Maine, rose to close the debate, but was met with cries of "Vote, vote."

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, made the point of order that Mr. Hale had waived his right.

The Speaker overruled the point.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, raised the point of order that the bill as reported by Mr. Hale had been voted down and another proposition substituted, and that, therefore, he had lost his right.

The Speaker overruled Mr. Randall's point, and asked Mr. Hale, in view of the palpable impatience of the House, whether he insisted on his right to speak.

Mr. Hale said that he did, and proceeded, amid much noise and confusion, to state to the House why he considered that the substitute was no proper response to the demand of the country for the substantial repeal of the law of last Congress. He characterized it as an evasion of the public voice, and stated that, if this bill went to the wall, a proposition involving a clear, straightforward, substantial repeal would be introduced on the first Monday the House would be in session, and he believed that it would pass the House, and satisfy an indignant country.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, amid increased confusion and with more than usual earnestness of manner, stated his objections to the substitute. He said that the reason why he could not vote for it was because it did not undo what had been done last March. He had witnessed this evening a repetition of the scene of last March. When he sat in his seat then struggling to be heard he had been met with the same treatment as the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Hale) had met on this occasion. As history repeated itself in that respect so it would repeat itself in the judgment of the people on this transaction. He had been then willing to bide his time, and he was now willing to bide his time. The country could discern between the measure to which the House had given the go-by a moment ago and the substitute now before it. For one he would wash his hands of this bill. He would vote against it, and if it were defeated he would, next Monday, present to the House once more an opportunity to undo all that had been done in that unfortunate measure of last March, so far as the Constitution would permit it to be done.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, argued in favor of taking the substitute as the only practical method of reaching a conclusion on the matter before the holidays. He had voted at every stage for the most stringent and sweeping measure of repeal and retrenchment in reference to this bill, but he asked his friends, and the House, to consider if on the last and final vote that could be had before the holidays on the naked question whether their salaries should be reduced from $7,500 to $6,000, they should vote no. He would not take such a responsibility. He was not willing to go before the country for the next three weeks in the attitude of having voted against the only possible reduction of salaries that he could have.

In reply to various questions the speaker stated that if the House refused to order the bill to a third reading the bill would fall, but that if it was ordered to a third reading the previous question would then be exhausted, and a motion might be interposed to recommit the bill, with instructions to report back forthwith another bill.

The House then proceeded to vote on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time. It was so ordered by 150 yeas to 105 nays.

Mr. Hurlbut then got control of the measure, and yielded the floor to Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who proceeded to give his views on the matter. He called the House to witness that he had hitherto taken no part in the debate. He felt that course on his part was due to himself and the Republican Party. He had supported the substitute offered by his friend from Illinois, (Mr. Hurlbut,) because he looked upon it as a compromise. He spoke of the howl of the newspapers as having been provoked because their dirty sheets were not allowed to go through the mails free. It was on that account Congress had been pursued with forty-jackass mud-power. The trouble had arisen from the fact that members did not stand together, but that they let the men up there, (pointing to the reporters' gallery,) who lived by the bounty of Congress, write diatribes against them and blacken them all over, until the whole world was made to believe that members of Congress are worse than other men, instead of being, as they were, the chosen of the nation, and better, as a class, than men in any other profession—clergymen, lawyers, or doctors; for when a clergyman got into Congress, he was not specially conspicuous for virtue any more than the rest of them were. [Laughter.] He argued that the salary fixed by the act of the 3d March, 1873, was not too high. He had gone for it, not for his own benefit, because the difference was of very little consideration to him, but in order that poor men, who had raised themselves by ability and industry, and had received the confidence of their constituents, might be able to keep their families in Washington during the session without having to live in attics. He had never yielded to any clamor; he had learned his duty as a Representative from the words of the eloquent Burke, the great philosopher statesman of England, that the representative owes to his constituents not only his industry, but his judgment, and he betrays it in serving them if he sacrifices either to their opinions.

Mr. Butler spoke in the midst of much confusion, and surrounded by members from all sides of the House applauding and encouraging him and laughing at his good points. It was utterly impossible for the reporter to get more than a very slight idea of his speech. At its close the previous question was demanded by Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, and was seconded.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on ordering the main question. After a notice by the Speaker that this was the point where, if the previous question was not ordered, a motion to recommit the bill would be in order, the main question was ordered—yeas 131, nays 130. The question then was on the passage of the bill. The yeas and nays were demanded, but refused, and the bill was passed on a division, 122 to 74. A motion to reconsider was made and laid on the table, and then, at 9 o'clock, the House adjourned.

BOOKS AT MESSRS. SCRIBNER'S.

The large collection of standard books which may be found at the eminent firm of Scribner, Welford, Seymour & Armstrong, is now constantly receiving new additions. Even since we referred to it a few days ago, there has been a large number of choice and beautiful works placed upon the counters and shelves, and, as a collection of Christmas presents, it would be difficult now to surpass the show to be seen at No. 654 Broadway.

Among other tempting books recently imported is a complete collection of Charles Dickens' works in original editions. This is very scarce and valuable. The original illustrations are, of course, preserved; and the entire copy is far better worth having than any of the subsequent reprints.

There is also a splendid set of the *Aldine* poets, (Pickering's edition,) beautifully bound in dark green morocco. It is very difficult now to find so perfect a copy as this. Another magnificent collection is that of Jesse's complete writings—including his interesting historical studies of England under the Stuarts, &c. A splendidly-bound copy of *Fielding* (a new edition) will also have strong attractions for all book-lovers.

In those choice literary treasures—standard books with *inserted* plates—Messrs. Scribner's collection is peculiarly rich. There is a wonderful specimen of this kind of book-making in a large folio volume illustrating Somerville's *Chase.* The plates and engravings in this book are very curious, and would alone well repay a visit to Messrs. Scribner's. There is also a fine large copy of Byron's *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, illustrated in the same splendid manner. Lady Trevelyan's edition of *Macaulay* is also illustrated with many plates, gathered from all sources, and adding a great additional value to the work. Yet it is not at all a dear book, even in its present sumptuous form. There is also a lovely copy of Pepys' *Diary*, with hundreds of scarce and curious illustrations inserted, including many valuable engravings of historic sites in London. And for those who take an interest in the British metropolis there is the following work, well worthy of attention:

"OLD LONDON ILLUSTRATED. 76. Some account of London, Westminster, and Southwark. Illustrated with portraits, views, medals, &c. One vol., 4to, [1810,] extended to three volumes, copiously illustrated with a rich profusion of rare old engravings, portraits, views, customs, by Hollar, &c., including fine proof plates, choice impressions, &c., morocco, super extra."

These are but a few of the many precious books of this kind now in Messrs. Scribner's store. We have said enough to show that book-lovers cannot afford to let the season go past without examining the collection. Within the past two days a fine work has arrived from London—the complete series of portraits once issued in *Fraser's Magazine*, republished on large paper, and accompanied with notes. The original notes are by Dr. Maginn, and they are brought down to the present time by Dr. Bates. The book ought to be added to every good library.

COLLISION ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a collision occurred on the Hudson River Railroad track, at Fifty-first street and Eleventh avenue, between engine No. 4 and the Yonkers passenger train, on the way to the Thirtieth Street Depot. The passenger train was, as usual, switched off the main track at Fifty-second street, and engine No. 4, which is used as a switch engine, was coming up the track at the same time. Owing to the dense fog which prevailed the engineers did not become aware of their danger until it was too late to prevent the collision, and when the passenger train, which was running slowly, had reached Fifty-first street the switch engine, which was moving at a higher rate of speed, struck the train. The locomotive and several of the passenger-cars were badly smashed, and although there were a large number of passengers on the train, fortunately none of them were injured. The track was cleared and traffic was resumed in a very short time.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

THE DRY-GOODS STORES.

E. RIDLEY & SON.

The first thing that strikes one on entering the large store of E. Ridley & Son, at the corner of Grand and Allen streets, is that one has made a mistake in not bringing a score or two of little children along, so as to be able to enjoy their delight in finding themselves in, to them, such realms of bliss. But a second look around tells one that some hundreds of people have been more thoughtful, and there are the children before your eyes to speak for themselves. Poor little things! they get somewhat crushed and jostled, but they are amply rewarded. Mr. Ridley, at Christmas time, compresses his dry-goods business a little, where compression is possible, and lets his whole soul out for the toy and fancy goods demand for holiday presents. It is no exaggeration to say that no establishment on the east side approaches the display of Ridley & Son in this department. There is every conceivable description of toy that was ever invented. Some of the French dolls are wonderful, and their costumes worthy of a Fifth avenue drawing-room. For noise, a crowd of urchins, armed with the noise-producing toys from Ridley's store, and well drilled as to how to make the most noise with them, might be backed to render a whole section of the City lunatic within twenty-four hours. But that is just what the boys love, and Mr. Ridley knows it. In the fancy-goods line the leather dressing-cases, glove-boxes, desks, inkstands, candlesticks, vases of all kinds and shapes, jewelry, &c., lie about in orderly confusion, tempting the passer-by to just one more purchase. On the ground floor is a long range of cases filled with electro-plated goods, affording a good opportunity of choosing presents of a more substantial character. Down in the basement, up in the loft, there are more toys and more fancy goods. There may be some piled up on the roof, for all that is known to the contrary. But while catering for such customers, Ridley & Son do not forget that their regular dry-goods business is also suitable for holiday customers. They have specially opened several cases of superior gros grain black silks, with full lines of all colored and fancy silks. The same may be said of the select department and the department for dress and cloak trimmings, gimps, and fringes. All these goods are offered at a reduction of twenty or thirty per cent. below the prices lately ruling. In laces there are some wonderful bargains offered, as also in the ribbon department; these two articles being specialities in the Great East-side Establishment. The stock of gloves is very heavy, and is being sold at the lowest possible figures, as also are the stocks of French flowers and feathers. But to enumerate one tithe of the temptations which Ridley & Son offer to their patrons would be out of the question. The patrons must go and see for themselves. One interesting feature in this great store is the birds, which are in cages hanging all over the place. A year ago Mr. Ridley had a few hung about to enliven the store and assist in making it attractive, without having any idea of selling them. To his surprise he could not keep any birds; at least, he was obliged to go into the bird business to do so. It has now become a distinct branch of his trade. For months past he has been paying the best part of $1,000 a month for canaries. Thus does business come to business men, as naturally as water seeks water.

STERN BROTHERS.

A trip to Europe of one of the brothers Stern has enabled the firm to display some very attractive fancy goods, and among them novelties, for the benefit of their numerous customers. Their store, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, has been crowded by holiday folks in consequence. Among the fancy goods may be especially noticed a collection of caskets, glove-boxes, work-boxes, inkstands, trays, salvers, rings, &c., in oxidized metal of unusually good design and manufacture. Some elegant Russia-leather goods are ornamented with figures and bands of this metal, and find a very ready sale. Another feature is the variety of very pretty boxes in Russia leather, which are provided with musical arrangements under a false bottom. A very elaborate cigar stand for a bachelor's table has a musical box hidden in it which plays no less than six airs. Stern Bros. have made a display in this department which has attracted deserved and marked attention. In the Twenty-third street wing of the store, the ladies will find an assortment of silk and wool embroidery rarely surpassed. Some of the slippers and cushions are not only of beautiful design, but of the finest work. There is also a very choice selection of silk and satin fans, most exquisitely painted by hand; and near the fans, any amount of pocket money may be expended in fancy jewelry. In gloves, Stern Bros. have just opened several cases of imported goods, which they are enabled to sell at panic prices—$1 10 for two-button, and $1 75 for six-button gloves. They are of the well-known Lupin make. In laces every description, as usual, is on sale—from the narrowest and cheapest to the most costly. Lace is a specialty of the firm, as also, are trimmings, gimps, and fringes, of which a full run is piled on counters and shelves. Some very fine runs of silks and velvets are also displayed, while up stairs there is an endless variety of made-up walking costumes for ladies and children. Altogether, Stern Brothers have a fine stock of holiday goods on hand, as thousands of their customers have, doubtless, long ago discovered.

MILLER & GRANT.

No up-town store for laces, sashes, trimmings, &c., is a greater favorite with the ladies than that of Miller & Grant, and this year the firm have made a great bid for the general Holiday public. Not only have they marked down the prices of all their splendid stock of goods to figures in accordance with the exigencies of the times, but they also take off a discount of ten per cent. on all goods bought for cash, after the bill has been footed up. This is very tempting, especially to the ladies, who regard such a proceeding as being exceedingly business-like. The assortment of laces at Miller & Grant's is most choice. Handkerchiefs, flounces, barbes, of costly make, are in profusion; and there are, too, some very elegant lace covers for beds, chairs, &c. Some pincushion boxes, trimmed with lace, for the toilet table, have attracted marked attention, as they form a very pretty novelty in presents. There are, moreover, every possible variety conceivable of ladies' fancy ties and sashes in silk; some of the sashes being especially remarkable for breadth and gorgeousness. In ribbons, dress trimmings, silk and velvet trimmings, &c., the difficulty would be, perhaps, in choosing from so bewildering an assortment. Miller & Grant intend to close out all their present stock to make room for their Spring importations, giving their customers an unusual opportunity to buy.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.

At their large store, Nos. 34 and 36 Union-square, Johnson Brothers & Co. are offering an extensive and varied assortment of holiday goods, in addition to their general run of goods. It includes toys, dolls, and fancy articles of every description; vases in Bohemian glass, alabaster, and porcelain, toilet sets, &c.; bronzes, albums, writing desks, work and glove boxes. In addition, they have displayed some cases of real Whitby jet and fancy jewelry, and a large stock of bouquet-holders, card-receivers, and articles of a similar character. Some very tasty *passe partouts*, in velvet frames, velvet stands and gilt frames, attract considerable notice, as also do some easels, with and without porcelains. Johnson Bros. & Co. have organized a most excellent holiday display—one which will compete favorably with that of any other leading house. Their store is well worth a visit at all times; just now it is especially so.

WILSON & GREIG.

This well-known dry goods firm are offering their customary Christmas opportunities to purchasers at their store at No. 771 Broadway, corner of Ninth street. Among the leading bargains offered are every variety of style of ladies' suits, at greatly reduced prices; polonaises in embroidered cashmere and camels'-hair cloth, both made up and unmade; opera cloaks, children's cloaks, and the new Ulster cloak, which is to be so fashionable for sleigh-riding this Winter, only provided the clerk of the weather will send us some snow. All kinds of ladies' and children's furnishing goods are selling at very low prices, and a large run of cloak cloths in seal cloth, Polar bear, otter, chinchilla, Irish frieze, beaver, camels'-hair, &c., are being disposed of by the yard at prices which should insure every lady having a good warm cloak in which to encounter the inevitable January thaw. In addition to great bargains in ladies' and children's furs, Wilson & Greig have just displayed 1,000 fancy boxes at fifty cents on the dollar.

W. JACKSON.

At the mourning goods importing establishment of W. Jackson, on Broadway, corner of Waverley place, purchasers will find a very large stock of imported goods, among which are some heavy runs of French cashmeres, merinos, serges. There are also large runs of high-classed black and striped silks, shawls, &c. As specialties for the season, Mr. Jackson is offering black alpacas at 37½ cents, which formerly sold at 60 cents; 31-inch poplins at 12½ cents, worth 25 cents, and the best American delaines at 12½ cents, worth 25 cents. The best gros grain black dress silks have been reduced from $3 to $2. A full supply of all other mourning goods, bonnets, veils, millinery, &c., is well worth inspection on the part of purchasers.

W. & J. SLOANE.

This prominent carpet-house are offering their usual elegant assortment of rich carpets at prices which should bring them into the category of holiday gifts. Young people are as apt to get married in December and January as in the other months of the year, and, of course, a handsome carpet is quite in order on such occasions. A new carpet is often imperative, too, for the due celebration of Christmas festivities. In their collection of Wiltons, velvet piles, Brussels, tapestries, Axminsters, Aubussons, &c., W. & J. Sloane present an opportunity for choosing a carpet to great advantage.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

Holiday purchasers in the neighborhood of Sixth avenue will do well to pay a visit to the dry-goods store of H. O'Neill & Co., at Nos. 327 and 329 on the avenue. They are offering bankrupt stocks of black and colored silk velvets at a suitable reduction. Silk dresses, black and colored ribbons, sashes, and trimming velvets and silks, all come in the same category; also some excellent stocks of superior French flowers and ostrich plumes, laces, collars, ruffles, &c. O'Neill & Co. are offering 3,000 dozen of Windsor ties, which formerly sold at sixty cents, at twenty-five cents. They have marked all their stock down to panic prices to suit the times.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

At No. 865 Broadway. D. O'Sullivan & Co. are displaying a great show of bargains in cloaks, polonaises, ladies' suits, English walking jackets, wrappers, underclothing, &c.; also a full stock of laces, embroideries, hosiery, and infants' wardrobes. They are also offering first-class goods in fur and fur trimmings, and cloths and cloakings, at extremely low prices.

BRADBURY BROS.

The east-side residents have a capital opportunity of buying all sorts of dress goods, black and colored silks, satins, alpacas, &c., at Bradbury Bros., Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery.

SOLINGER & CO.

Great bargains in shawls, dress goods, blankets, table linen, and all descriptions of dry goods are offering at Solinger & Co.'s popular one-price store, No. 328 Bleecker street.

W. K. PEYTON & CO.

During the holidays W. K. Peyton & Co. are selling ladies' suits, cloaks, shawls, and dress goods at the lowest possible prices to suit purchasers.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—TRIBUTE TO PROF. AGASSIZ—MUSIC INSTEAD OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The Commissioners of the Board of Education held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wm. H. Neilson presiding, and all the members present. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted with some slight amendments. A report from Superintendent Kiddle was submitted, and ordered on file. It states in substance that during the month of November he had visited all the schools of the Nineteenth Ward, and examined 128 classes there in all the studies prescribed by the board for their respective grades. He found the instruction in 30 classes to be excellent, in 72 classes good, in 25 classes fair, and in 1 class indifferent. The order was excellent in 72 classes, good in 47 classes, fair in 17 classes, and indifferent in 1. The general management was excellent in 7 classes, good in 4, and fair in 2. The report added that Primary School No. 21, which was recently established, is properly organized and in good working order. The attendance there was 463. Public School No. [illegible] and Grammar School No. 37 are so much crowded that the principals are obliged to refuse many applicants for admission to them.

A petition was received from the residents of the Twelfth Ward, asking the board to hire a building suitable for a primary school in the district bounded by the Fourth and Sixth avenues, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-second streets, to be used as such until the proposed school in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street is completed. By this means they consider the danger to children in crossing Fourth avenue during the progress of the improvements there will be removed. The petition was referred to the Committee on Buildings.

A communication was received from Mr. Adam Keiser, who had been appointed a member of the board from the Twenty-third Ward. He declined the appointment, on the ground that his business would not allow time to attend to the duties.

Mr. Mann reported that he visited the Corporation Counsel in relation to the new district schools of the Twenty-fourth Ward. That gentleman said that he had sued out an injunction restraining those who sought to carry away the furniture of the schools, to lease them for other purposes, and, generally, to dismantle them. The Board of Health, he said, also mean to take action in the matter.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Education have received with feelings of the deepest regret the announcement of the decease of the distinguished scientist, Prof. Louis Agassiz, on the 14th instant, and that they feel that in his death not only has the nation been deprived of an upright citizen and accomplished scholar, and the scientific world of one of its most conspicuous ornaments, and most untiring and successful workers, but that the cause of true scientific education has been bereaved of one to whom it will ever be deeply indebted for his wise and effective efforts for its advancement.

On resolution it was decided that the sum of $375 be donated for necessary repairs and improvements in Grammar School No. 37.

Mr. Jenkins offered a resolution to the effect that a committee of three, consisting of Profs. Bristow and Nash, and Mr. Jacob Boyle, Principal of Grammar School No. 42, visit the City of Boston, some time in January, to examine the system of teaching notation and the rudiments of music there, and report on the subject to the board at their earliest convenience. Mr. Dowd moved an amendment to the effect that the committee should travel at their own expense.

Mr. Townsend thought money ought not to be spent on such branches as music.

Mr. Matheson said music had "charms to soothe the savage breast," and when corporal punishment was engaging so much attention on the part of public instructors, would it not be well, he asked, to introduce a little music into the public schools, to see if it would not obviate the necessity for such an objectionable kind of punishment? Mr. Townsend repeated that he was opposed to the matter on the ground that it might be used as an entering wedge to increase the expenditure for public education.

Mr. West said that committees sent out in this way generally had their reports written before they started, and a book already printed to be recommended for adoption. Mr. Jenkins indignantly spurned the imputation that such men as his resolution named to constitute the committee could do anything of this kind. Mr. Brown moved that an appropriation of $75 be made to pay the expenses of the committee. The amendment was carried, and on vote it was referred to the Finance Committee. The original resolution was then unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the President for the able and efficient manner in which he had transacted the important and arduous duties of his office during the year.

Mr. Neilson, in returning thanks, said that when the present board was constituted, while every one acknowledged its personal respectability, there was a general impression that they would not give as much attention to the duties of their office as their predecessors had. There was no foundation for such anticipations, he said, for no board over which he had ever presided more faithfully and diligently attended to their business, or worked more faithfully and successfully, than the present one did. He said he could hardly find language to express the sense of gratitude with which he was inspired by having conferred upon him the honor of presiding over such a body of faithful and efficient workers in such a cause as engaged their care and attention. He hoped that in the coming year they would work with him in as perfect harmony as they had done up to the present.

The subject of the adoption of a revised code of by-laws, which had been submitted at a previous meeting, then came up. The laws were read seriatim, discussed informally, and generally adopted, with some slight verbal changes.

The meeting then adjourned without touching the subject of corporal punishment in the schools, contrary to the expectation of many of the Commissioners.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

In an appeal to the charitable public, published some two months since by the Five Points House of Industry, it was stated that the institution had not received its "usual allowance from the City by reason of the Controller's construction of the new charter." The present issue of its *Monthly Record* contains the following explanation of this statement:

"Since the appeal made in the *Record* of October we have received from Controller Green the $300 due on account of the Education Fund. We feel that we did injustice to Mr. Green in the mention we made of his name as having construed the law against our own and similar institutions not being entitled to receive any money under the new law, the real facts of the case since ascertained being that the Controller, true to his principles of right and watchfulness of the public funds, did not wish to take the responsibility of paying out the money without the direct order of the Board of Education, who really were the parties having control of the whole matter. The subject being referred to them, they decided that our institution was not sectarian, and that the appropriation, therefore, was in accordance with law, whereupon the Controller most promptly paid us the money. We have the best of reasons for knowing that Mr. Green has the deepest sympathy with all the benevolent charities of the City, and make this statement to correct any wrong impression our card may have made on the minds of any of our friends."

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid—Number of warrants fifty-eight, amounting to $105,789 34. Receipts—From taxes of 1873, and interest, [illegible]; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $3,371 35; collection of assessments and interest, [illegible]; market rents and fees, $1,064 [illegible]; water rents, $1,46[illegible]; licenses, Mayor's office, [illegible]; total [illegible].

THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

—*In Scribner's Monthly* Mr. Froude concludes his series of papers on St. Alban's Abbey. In the progress of these, one, at least, of the objects for which they seem to have been written has been very gradually developed, but it is plainly set forth in the concluding sentence of the present article. Mr. Froude objects to the restoration of old abbeys and cathedrals. He would let them fall to ruin and disappear. "Cursed is he," adds Mr. Froude, "that rebuildeth Jericho. Never were any institutions brought to a more deserved judgment than the monastic orders of England; and a deeper irreverence than the Puritan lies in the spurious devotionalism of an age which has lost its faith, and, with its faith, has lost the power to recognize the visible workings of the ineffable Being by whose breath we are allowed to exist." We should not wonder if such a sentiment, coming from the author of the *Nemesis of Faith*, should excite some sharp criticism among Mr. Froude's countrymen. The uninitiated have long been prone to consider American oratory as something exceptionally perfect among the English-speaking nations, and that it becomes most significantly brilliant in the halls of Congress. But Mr. Albert Rhodes sadly exposes the delusive nature of such an idea. He makes "Speech-making in Congress" the subject of a spirited contribution—more spirited, in fact, than complimentary to members of that august body, but which we commend to their attention. He is hard upon what he calls "the diffusive burning harangue of the stump," which was tolerable while inspired by patriotism, but which has now degenerated from the wild cry of the bird of freedom down to a "disagreeable squeak." He strives to account for this, and says:

"The style of much of the speaking shows that the prayer-meeting and the play-house have been its nurseries. Those who have taken play actors as models are inflated, emphatic, and painfully slow. Such members say, 'Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to introduce a bill,' as if the utterance were a startling truth that had never burst upon the world before. They have the theatrical gags and vulgarities, and say che-yild for child, me for my, with much *basso profundo*, swelling and posing. Such pretension promises much, and always falls short. Those who have taken the class-leader and the preacher as their models are also unpleasant speakers. There is, and has been, a tendency in certain of the priesthood to run into a nasal, sniffing tone in the exercise of spiritual functions, under the mistaken notion that it adds solemnity to the words. This influence is very perceptible in Congressional speaking, and sometimes becomes so marked that we expect a speaker to reach the climax, raise himself on his toes with a tremulous shake, and pronounce the 'Yea, ver-i-ly' of the Praise-God Barebones of Puritan memory."

Dr. Holland has contributed some noteworthy items this month. His condemnation of the literary trash that is being circulated among our youth in the form of ostensible republication of wretched serials from the low depths of London is most well-timed and necessary, and he has an excellent commentary on Christian unity, suggested by a book recently published in Boston from the pen of Dr. Dorns Clarke. Under "Topics of the Time" he offers some observations concerning American restaurants, and the habits of the people who frequent them. Speaking of the former, he describes them as 'places unique in their way, which

"can only be frequented and enjoyed by Americans of the second and lower grades. The aim of the conductor seems to be to sell the greatest amount of food in the shortest possible time—an aim which the guests invariably second by eating as rapidly as possible. We have seen, in a Broadway restaurant, a table surrounded by men, all eating their dinners with their hats on, while genuine ladies, elegantly dressed, occupied the next table, within three feet of them. In this restaurant there was as much din in the ordering of dishes and the clash of plates and knives and forks as if a brass band had been in full blast. Every dish was placed before the guests with a bang. The noise, the bustle, the hurry, in such a place, at dinner time, can only be compared to that which occurs when the animals are fed in Barnum's caravan. We do not exaggerate at all when we say that the American restaurant is the worst-mannered place ever visited by decent people."

Nor is he any less severe on the frequenters of these places—not on all, but the majority—for he says:

"The average American, in the average American restaurant, eats his dinner in the average time of six minutes and forty-five seconds. He bolts into the door, bolts his dinner, and then bolts out. There is no thought of those around him, no courtesy to a neighbor, no pleasant word or motion of politeness to the man or the woman who receives his money—nothing but a fearful taking in of ammunition—the feeding of a devouring furnace—and then a desperate dash into the open air, as if he were conscious he had swallowed poison, and must find a doctor and a stomach-pump, or die."

But we have encroached too far upon our limits to find space for detailed notice of much that we find in this number—which is unusually noticeable for the variety and interesting character of the contributions; and promises much for the coming year. The illustrations are numerous, and, specially those in a long account of Texas, by Mr. King, are remarkably effective.

—*Lippincott's Magazine* enters upon a new volume with a number devoted to topics of a lightsome tone. The seductions of Baden Baden form the monthly section of the new Hyperion, and furnish Mr. Strahan with ample scope for a very excellent article in his customary agreeable style. The illustrations, as usual, are a most attractive feature, spirited in design, and well executed. Many of these bear the signature of G. Doré, but a careful examination of all the illustrations in this monthly will lead to the conclusion that irrespective of their origin they are all generally of great merit. Those in the next article on the Trianon palaces are, in many respects, very beautiful. This, by the way, is a well-timed contribution, conveying as it does a defined historical and descriptive portraiture of the place now rendered notable by the scene of Bazaine's trial and condemnation. It is by Marie Howland. Mr. Osmond Tiffany has rendered good service to the memory of a deserving self-made artist by his memoir of Chester Harding, whose portraits are almost as well known in London as in Washington, and whose career is another instance of the victory of perseverance and talent in face of no ordinary difficulties. A curious chapter of interest is given us, too, by Mr. William E. Griffis, who discourses upon Japanese fox-myths, which he traces to China in their origin, and likens to similar beliefs among the aboriginal occupants of this country. The tenacity of the Japanese to these superstitions seems great indeed, when we are told that students at Yeddo, who have enjoyed the benefits of a foreign education, and have given up all other pristine beliefs, will still adhere to this, which at once forms the basis of stories to frighten children into obedience, of witchery, and of fox-doctors, who exist in large numbers upon the means they derive from the use of exorcisms and disenchantments. The subject might be followed up, especially by comparison with customs of the people of the Indian Archipelago and Australia, where there are myths of a very similar kind. Effigies and pictures of Kitsunè, the fox-god, are everywhere in Japan, and the fox, in some form or another, is introduced into the games, sports, festivities, as well as the religion, of the country. The best remedy for a bewitched person is said to be either a roasted rat or the fume from a burning moxa; but Mr. Griffis mentions another. The wife of one of the man-servants in a friend's house was declared one day by her husband to be possessed by a fox. "A brilliant idea," says Mr. Griffis, "seized my friend. Hastening to the closet, he took out a bottle of strong hartshorn, and uncorking it, he applied it to the nose of the victim. After a sudden tumble backward, and several minutes consumed in making facial expressions never before witnessed by her delighted spouse, the fox was declared exorcised. The woman, with watery eyes and a very red nose, was herself again, and the new medicine was acknowledged to be of most marvelous potency;" a reputation that still clings to the bottle that contained it. There is a long installment of William Black's "Princess of Thule," and several shorter contributions of light texture and varied style make up a number which fully sustains the high reputation of this magazine.

—*Harper's Monthly* opens with a description profusely illustrated of the island of Marthique, which will be found to contain many interesting features, though it is somewhat deficient in depth. More elaborate by far is an account of Portland, being a continuation of the series of "South Coast Saunterings in England." The writer's interview with the author of *Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect* is a pleasant incident pleasantly described, and it leads him into a thesis on Dorset folk-lore and dialect which enables him to offer many curious items for our comparison with the present language of America. His views upon the locality whence the early Saxon invaders of England came are not in strict accordance with those of leading ethnologists, and we should like to have seen them more strongly sustained. He refers them to Holstein, and points to that spot still as the place where a language most nearly resembling the Dorset dialect is to be heard. But he would find in Heligoland a language yet more resembling it, and that he has not mentioned. This, however, is of minor importance compared with the rest of the article, which is a carefully prepared and valuable contribution. Elsewhere we have a history of the house of Rothschild, but extraordinary as that history is, we see nothing new in the present version of it. The same may be said of a description of Ashantee and the Ashantees, except that it contains another explanation of the war now enacting on the Gold Coast—an explanation as far from the fact as are many others that we have met with. The renewed interest that is being felt in the South is testified to by Mr. Edwin De Leon, in an able paper on the agricultural aspect of that region, which is deserving of careful perusal. Taken in connection with the contributions that are appearing in another magazine on a similar subject, it supplies a very complete picture of the condition of the Southern States. Referring to the utterances of Hon. Benjamin H. Hill on the production of cotton, wherein, among other things, he told the planters that "the producers of cotton must ever grow poorer, while they who handle it after it is produced will ever grow richer," Mr. De Leon indorses the opinion so expressed. "The slip-knot," he says, "which is strangling the Southern planters is that of overproduction of one staple on borrowed money, and the non-production of provisions, food, and clothing." He promises more details of the industrial progress of the South at a future time.

—The *Galaxy* begins its eighth year of existence with fresh assurances from its proprietors of a continuance in that liberal course which has hitherto insured its success, being restricted to no defined sphere, but taking its offerings from any or every source where literary merit may be secured. The papers upon Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, which have appeared from the pen of Secretary Welles, are supplemented in the number before us with a valuable article by Judge Black upon his relations with Mr. Seward. It is in the form of a letter addressed to Mr. Adams; that being preferred by the writer, because he says he can thereby better express his respect for Mr. Adams, while he tries to expose the errors he thinks he detected in the memorial address, and which he presently characterizes as important, because "a misrepresentation of Mr. Seward's life is a falsification of public history." He goes on to deal with Mr. Adams in terms of full force, measured by the axiom that he inflicted upon Mr. Seward "a most pernicious wrong" when he delivered the address, which Mr. Black declares to have been "full of mistakes." The blows are many and heavy, as may be judged from the following sentence, with which Judge Black finally leaves his opponent. He says:

"You are a leader of the party calling itself 'Liberal Republican,' whose platform is a protest against iniquity in high places, and whose movements are a struggle for the restoration of honest government. Your compatriots know, if you do not, that the evils they deplore were introduced by the man you advise them to imitate. The party you oppose for its hideous corruption has but fashioned its moral and political principles upon the model which you now declare to be full of beauty and goodness. Your personal consistency is nothing; but to go back in this way, not only on yourself but on your friends and your country, is too bad."

The tone of the letter may be judged from this example, and will doubtless give to Mr. Black's vigorous attack an interest beyond all the other contributions in this number. Mr. Richard Grant White has an excellent paper on his favorite subject, entitled "Linguistic and Literary Notes and Queries," which is replete with curious information, and agreeable in style; and there is also a very fair picture of the condition of the French press, by Mr. Albert Rhodes. Why the conductor of this magazine gives so much prominence to the froth-and-flutter "sketches" by Mr. Justin McCarthy, we do not understand. This time he makes the Duke of Argyll his excuse for some pages of tittle-tattle. The Scientific Miscellany is unusually rich, and contains many items of interest, to some of which public attention ought to be more closely directed.

— *St. Nicholas* comes to us this month greatly enriched and enlarged by its union with *Our Young Folks;* and, much as the patrons of the latter magazine may regret its change, for it evidently is not dead, we cannot but think that the offer now made them as an equivalent by the Messrs. Scribner will more than compensate them. When we say that *Our Young Folks* is not dead, but only changed, we mean that in *St. Nicholas* its readers will find evidences of the old familiar pen of the editor. Mr. Trowbridge, who had been connected with *Our Young Folks* since its birth, some nine years ago, had prepared for the coming year a story which doubtless many boys and girls were looking forward to with pleasant anticipations. But, although the magazine for which it was intended will not appear, the story, which Mr. Trowbridge calls "Fast Friends," will be found in *St. Nicholas*. It begins well, too, and although at present we are introduced to four chapters only, there is a prospect of much interest to come, and a very well-told tale, which the young folks, we are sure, will like. At Christmas-time the children are supposed to have a little extra leisure, and to require everything about them to be seasonable. Mrs. Dodge, who has the management of *St. Nicholas*, has not forgotten this, but has filled all her available space with a host of stories and verses exactly suitable to the requirements of the period. Where could there be anything prettier than the following, "Hidden Rill," from the pen of that truly American poet, William Cullen Bryant?

"Across a pleasant field, a rill unseen
Steals from a fountain, nor does aught betray
Its presence, save a tint of livelier green,
And flowers that scent the air along its way.
Thus secretly should charity attend
Those who in want's dim chambers pine and grieve;
And nought should e'er reveal the aid we lend
Save the glad looks our kindly visits leave."

There are plenty of other verses, too, some of which a few of the "little ones" may like even better; and there are not much fewer than a score of tales and prose pieces, besides a number of smaller contributions which are nearly beyond being counted; to say nothing of a lot of charades and puzzles, and an acting charade which two boys and a girl may give in any drawing-room without much trouble. Children of all ages will find something just suited to them, from the little reader of large text and two syllables, to the lad or lassie who wants to think as well as to laugh. And this reminds us that we must not forget the illustrations. These are without question superior to any we have seen in other magazines for young people. The frontispiece is an admirable specimen of wood engraving, and a most interesting picture, which readers of *St. Nicholas* must know all about; but the minor illustrations will be provocative of much mirth, or we very much mistake. Mr. F. Beard certainly has the knack of hitting off the right kind of sketch to convey a humorous idea, for very often the works of his pencil are more effective than the words that suggest them. But we shall not undertake to explain them. Everybody ought to examine this number of *St. Nicholas* for themselves; it will well repay perusal. It is a most excellent publication for young people, and as complete in the perfection of its mechanical detail as it is in the nature and arrangement of the contents.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, Dec. 17.—Court of Appeals day calendar for Dec. 18: Nos. 163, 166, 167, 169, 99, 150, 14, 127, 84, 69.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Ingraham, J.—260, —— vs. ——; 117, Dupray vs. Seymour et al.; 19, Jones vs. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company; 54, Fry vs. Fry; 60, The People, &c., Jennings vs. Brennan; 63, The People, &c., Creamer, vs. Green; 64, The People, &c., Levy, vs. Green; 87, Martine vs. Lowenstein et al.; 92, Mander et al. vs. Mander; 97, Smith vs. Bell et al.; 113, Fry vs. Fry; 115, Hunter et al. vs. Calvin et al.; 135, Beckel vs. Green.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Demurrers—8, Foley vs. Palmer et al.; 10, Kipp et al. vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 6, West vs. Foster, Jr., et al. Issues of Law and Fact—188, Knapp, as Receiver, &c., vs. Bonesteel et al.; 215, The Jefferson Car Company vs. The Erie Railroad Company; 217, Bininger vs. Bininger et al.; 143, Hoil vs. Donnington; 145, Donington vs. Donington et al.; 163, Clark vs. Igelstrom et al.; 170, St. Patrick Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association vs. St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Association et al.; 194, Catlin, as Executor, &c., vs. Browning et al.; 48, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 53, Spring vs. Hubbard; 81, State of Tennessee vs. Davis et al.; 171, Crocker vs. Thompson et al.; 181, Dickie vs. Dickie; 223, Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.; 225, Frieling vs. Frieling; 227, Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Franklin et al.; 220, Cannis vs. Peterson; 231, Coddington vs. Aitken et al.; 232, Spitz vs. Hillyer, impleaded, &c.; 237, Mather vs. Mather, Executrix, &c.; 13, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 22, Ritter vs. Boody; 30, In the matter, &c., Schell; 45, Holske et al. vs. Merritt, Executrix; 58, Hastings, Receiver, &c., vs. Drew et al.; 72, Potter vs. Coulter; 63, Munster vs. Seligman; 111, Brown vs. Davidson et al.; 211, Smith, an infant, vs. Minton et al.; 213, Cassedy et al. vs. Schedel et al.; 178, Pitman vs. Lynch et al.; 190, Karst vs. Marks et al.; 191, Wood vs. Early et al.; 192, Fellows vs. Smith et al.; 202, Gustbal vs. Illig et al.; 123, Potter vs. Waring; 153, Worth vs. Lapaugh et al.; 175, Whitton et al. vs. Spring; 193, Treadwell vs. Hoffman et al.; 239, Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; Nos. 319, 167, 128, 164, 195, 205.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Regular Term.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—597, Barnes et al. vs. O'Brien et al.; 1075, Mangin vs. Ferguson; 305, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 973, Reid et al. vs. Schmale; 463, Tuska vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 951, Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Gertsman; 1897, Keech vs. Myers, Executor, &c.; 3261, Leverich vs. Mayor, &c.; 1811, Brennan vs. Mayor, &c.; 1812, Crogan vs. Mayor, &c.; 1813, Dolan vs. Mayor, &c.; 7½, Steward vs. Phenix Insurance Company; 11, Adler et al. vs. Elmore et al.; 769, Wardenburgh vs. Burke; 2983, Berrian vs. The Mayor, &c.; 445, Taylor vs. Eastman; 541, Potter, Executor, vs. Barnard et al.; 669, Claflin et al. vs. Wolfbouck et al.; 323½, Rigney vs. Hintermeister; 905, Burke vs. Graham.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Adjourned Term.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—878, Chatham National Bank vs. Mayor, &c.; 380, Maguire vs. Farley; 428½, Cochrane vs. Ferris; 1376, Bentley vs. Weir; 1532, Opdyke et al. vs. Prouty; 2906, Eschbach vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3040½, National Broadway Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3048½, Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.; 274, Willett, Administrator, &c., vs. Kipp et al.; 318½, Selding vs. Bayley; 872, Morris vs. Stover; 1872, Day vs. Potter; 1874, Day vs. Tibbets; 1802, Kelly, Administrator, vs. New-York Railroad and Transportation Company; 3258, Knickerbocker Insurance Company vs. The Mayor, &c.; 224, Murray vs. Harris et al.; 1416, Pratt et al. vs. White et al.; 1250, Phillips vs. Coles; 1252, Phillips vs. Rosen Kraus; 1506, Douglas vs. Williams, impleaded.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—891, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 423, Knapp et al. vs. Altmeyer et al.; 555½, Stover vs. Foster; 919, Goodwin et al. vs. Hirsch; 251, Gadsden vs. Commonwealth Life Insurance Company; 811, Mallory et al. vs. Radde; 813, Butterfield vs. Radde; 815, Sechow vs. Radde; 771, Risley vs. Smith et al.; 621, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 394, Fairfax vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 823, Wilson vs. Meyer; 805, Mendelson et al. vs. Stout; 155½, Wagner vs. Boocock; 1021, McColl et al. vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—772, Hart vs. Russell; 1234, Luddington et al. vs. Miller et al.; 1235, Dusenbury, Executor, vs. Hoyt; 273, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 812, Mallory et al. vs. Koehler; 814, Butterfield vs. Koehler; 816, Sechow vs. Koehler; 48, Shandley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 675½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 28, Shapter vs. Doherty et al.; 72, Sharpe vs. Doherty et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—2462, Jessup vs. Tunnecliffe; 1912, McGuire vs. Slattery; 2513, Zerkowski vs. Hirsch; 2480, Auderey et al. vs. Wilson; 2262, Jung et al. vs. Murphy; 769, Livingston vs. Clark et al.; 1718, Bull vs. Lappin; 2873, Schueler vs. Rose et al.; 987, Roome vs. Scribner; 2071, Thompson vs. Fogg et al.; 2509, Rechter vs. Sayer; 2510, Jones vs. Wich; 2548, Serrell vs. Gosselie et al.; 2409, Leverson vs. Meyerheimer; 2516, Irving vs. Ellis.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Robinson, J.—18, Krekeler vs. Thoule.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3507, Bennett vs. Scott; 2426, Byrne vs. Hell; 2840, Comans vs. Goff; 2975, Robinson vs. Matha et al.; 3047, Halsey vs. Klemm et al.; 3399, Hecht vs. Dietrich; 3431, Unger et al. vs. Rosenthal; 2871, Merchant vs. Elliot; 3041, Meyer vs. Jacoby et al.; 2769, Sanchez vs. Casey; 3595, Hart vs. Lacom; 2903, Holden et al. vs. Mittnacht; 3621, Dergie vs. Blanchard; 2826, Wendell vs. Saranr et al.; 2822, Reeves vs. Dailey; 2883, Widman vs. Freidenberger.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—3432, Oakes vs. Clayton; 3304, Moyer et al. vs. Hoxie; 2967, Cadbury vs. Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company; 3597, Solomon vs. Duncomb; 3042, Mode vs. Maymann; 3104, Townsend vs. Norton et al.; 3106, Munsell vs. Norton et al.; 3760, Meyer vs. Hesse et al.; 3800, Cadwell vs. Fraser et al.; 2520, Bechluff vs. Doscher; 3652, Braze et al. vs. Metzger; 3007, Farley vs. Feenan; 3015, Crear et al. vs. Dunn; 3086, Black vs. Hurd; 3100, Hewedel et al. vs. Murphy; 2604, Camp vs. Johnston; 3394, Stanley vs. Chamberlain; 3514, Gosling vs. Wing et al.; 3004, Teinart vs. Hull; 3612, Turner vs. Henderson et al.; 3816, Blumenthal vs. Wingart; 3818, Haws vs. Strauss; 2832, Dunne vs. Davison; 3773, Meres vs. Seagrave et al.; 3938, Hass vs. Seagrave.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—William Noonan, William Dempsey, robbery; John Benson, robbery; George Rose, manslaughter; Thomas McBride, Christopher Gallagher, felonious assault and battery; Charles Westgate, felonious assault and battery; William Purdy, felonious assault and battery; Philip Colyer and Edward M. Vought, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Joseph Miller, grand larceny; George Butler, grand larceny; William P. Rudes, grand larceny; Herman Schwalm, grand larceny; James Donohue et al., grand larceny; William Meyers and Joseph Hoffman, larceny from the person; Macolina Pinkerville, disorderly house; Ada Garset, false pretenses; Ernst Fuhrmann, bigamy.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE PATENTS OF THE BABCOCK COMPANY SUSTAINED.

In the case of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher Company against the National Fire Extinguisher Company, the plaintiff applied for an injunction to restrain the defendant from the use of carbonic acid gas in combination with water for the extinguishing of fires. The suits were brought under the Carlier & Vignon and the Boynton patents. The court granted an injunction in favor of the plaintiff.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1873.

There was a limited trade in Beeves from 10½c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔., weights from 7 to 8¾ cwt.; six Steers were sold at $187 50 average rate ℔ head, estimate gross weight 2,000 ℔s. ℔ head. Veals and Calves were not quoted. Native Beef, Western dressed, was fair of sale from 8c.@9½c. ℔ ℔., quality medium. Milch Cows rather less firm than they have been heretofore; prices from $50@$85 ℔ head. Sheep of choice quality sold from 6c.@7¾c. ℔ ℔. Lambs from 8c.@8¼c. ℔ ℔.; fair quality Sheep sold at 5⅞c. ℔ ℔.; poor, lean Sheep, in small lots, sold on private terms. There being no fresh commission Hogs on sale, Live Hogs were nominal; City Dressed fell from ¼c.@⅜c. ℔ ℔. on yesterday's rates; trade was slow; range of prices from 6c.@7c. ℔ ℔.

SALES.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 163 Sheep, weight 20,460 ℔s., at 7¼c. ℔ ℔.; 209 Sheep, weight 18,000 ℔s., at 5⅞c. ℔ ℔. T. Leech had 3 cars of Sheep due on yesterday afternoon. T. H. Reid sold 4 cars of Ohio Hogs, average weight 160 ℔s. ℔ head, downward, at 5¼c. ℔ ℔.; 1 car of good Ohio Hogs, average weight 209 ℔s. ℔ head, at 5⅛c. ℔ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, J. Kirky, 88 Sheep, weight 7,540 ℔s., at 6c. ℔ ℔.; 78 Sheep, weight 7,800 ℔s., at 6¼c. ℔ ℔.; 35 Sheep, weight 3,560 ℔s., at 6¼c.; 135 Sheep, weight 18,250 ℔s., at 7¼c. ℔ ℔.; 15 Lambs, weight 1,300 ℔s., at 8c. ℔ ℔.; 162 Lambs, weight 13,770 ℔s., at 8¼c. ℔ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 123 Sheep, weight 11,820 ℔s., at 7c. ℔ ℔.; 109 Sheep, weight 15,140 ℔s., at 7¼c. ℔ ℔.; 140 Sheep, weight 22,120 ℔s., at 7¾c. ℔ ℔.; 2 Sheep at $70; 141 Sheep and Lambs, mixed weight 11,230 ℔s., at 8c. ℔ ℔.; 20 Lambs, weight 1,420 ℔s., at 8c. ℔ ℔. T. Sweeny sold 1 Cow for $85. T. McCabe sold several head from $50 @$82.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 15, 1873: 2,132 head of horned Cattle, 9,588 Sheep, 208 Calves, 15,238 Hogs, 2 Horses; all save the horned Cattle chiefly consigned to West Fortieth Street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 6,194 Hogs, 119 Sheep, with eight cars of Sheep due.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,446 Sheep and Lambs, 18 cwt.; 8 Bobs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 13 cars reported to arrive, were 561 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,185 head, or 305 cars, against 330 cars for the same time last week. The market was moderately active at strong last week's quotations; the quality of the stock was common to prime, but little medium offering; sales of 400 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,088 ℔s. to 1,446 ℔s., at $4 37½@$6; 112 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,326 ℔s. to 1,456 ℔s., at $4 37½@$5 50; 160 head Texas Steers, ranging from 1,084 ℔s. to 1,086 ℔s., at $4 50; 250 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,086 ℔s. to 1,258 ℔s., at $4 50@$5 37½; 100 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 990 ℔s. to 1,202 ℔s., at $3 50@$4 75. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 8,200 head, making the total receipts for the week thus far 13,800 head, against 9,800 head for the same time last week. The market was active at ⅛c. decline on all grades from last week's closing prices. Sales of 1,600 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 78 to 93 ℔s., at $4 55@$5; 200 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 80 ℔s., at $4 50; 1,000 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 97 to 112 ℔s. at $5@$5 75. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 17,700 head, against 20,700 head for the same time last week. The market was dull and slow at 20c. decline from yesterday; Yorkers, $5@$5 10; Heavy Hogs, $5 20@$5 30.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Western Union	74¼	300 St. Paul	40⅞
200 do	74⅛	50 do	41
100 do	74⅛	200 do	41
100 do...c.	74¼	400 do	40⅞
100 do	74⅛	165 do	41
400 do...c.	74¼	100 do	41⅛
300 do	74⅛	100 do...s3.	41
600 do	74¼	100 B., H. & Erie..s3.	2⅛
500 do...c.	74¼	100 Tol. & Wab...b3.	52⅛
500 do	74⅛	100 do	52⅛
300 do	74⅛	100 do	52⅛
500 do	74⅛	100 do	52
600 do	74⅛	600 do...s3.	52
100 do...c.	74⅛	1500 do	52
400 do	74⅛	100 do	52
500 Pacific Mail	39	100 do...c.	52
200 do...c.	38⅞	100 do...b3.	52
200 do	38⅞	100 do...s3.	51⅞
200 do	38⅞	500 do	52⅛
200 do	38⅞	100 do	52⅛
800 N. Y. C. & Hud	96	100 do	52¼
300 Lake Shore	76⅛	300 do	52¼
300 do...c.	76⅛	100 do	52¼
300 do	76⅛	100 do...b3.	52¼
300 do	76⅛	100 do...s3.	52⅛
200 do	76⅛	300 do	52⅛
200 do	76⅜	200 do	52⅛
100 do...c.	76⅛	100 do	52¼
300 Panama	97	100 do	52¼
100 Union Pacific	31⅛	100 North-western	55⅞
100 do	31⅛	100 do	55⅞
400 do	31⅛	100 do	55⅞
100 do	31⅛	100 C., C. & I. C.	27⅞
300 do...s3.	31	100 do	27⅞
200 do	31⅛	500 do	27⅞
800 do	31⅛	200 do	27⅞
200 do	31⅛	100 do...b3.	27⅞
400 Ohio & Miss	31	300 do	27⅞
100 do	31⅛	300 do...s3.	27⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	19.120⅛	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	b. c. 119⅞
18,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	115⅛	25,000 do	119⅞
500 do	12.114⅛	95,000 do	120
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	12.116⅞	13,500 do	119⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	b. c. 113⅛	15,000 do	12.120
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., C.	12.119⅛	500 do	small.119
1,000 do	119⅛	500 do	119⅞
5,000 do	b. c. 119⅛	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	b. c. 116⅞
4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	b. c. 112⅛	1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	113⅝
		10,000 do	b. c. 113⅞
		10,000 do	12.113⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, o. b. c.	81	400 Chi. & R. I. b. c. s3.	98½
1,000 Mo. 6s	93	100 do...b30.	99¼
13,000 N. Y. S. R. L. B.	103	25 Cleve. & P. G. b. c.	85
6,000 Mich. S. 2d	94½	100 N. J. Central. b. c.	101
4,000 C., P. & A.	99½	700 Union Pac...b. c.	31¼
7,000 Union P. 1st	85½	100 do	31⅛
15,000 do...s15.	85⅛	100 do...s3.	31
3,000 do	85⅛	200 do	31⅛
2,000 do...b. c.	85⅛	300 do...b30.	31⅛
3,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	78⅛	300 do	31⅛
15,000 do...b. c.	77	200 do	31⅛
4,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.	73⅛	1000 do	31⅛
2,000 do	73⅛	100 do...s3.	31⅛
1,000 N. Mo. 1st	84½	100 do	31⅛
2,000 C. & N. W. C.	88	100 do...c.	31
4,000 Mo. & Es. 2d	99½	700 do...s3.	31
2,000 do	100	2200 do	31
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, N.	104	100 do...s3.	30⅞
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 2d	74½	100 do	30⅞
2,000 do	74⅞	200 do...b3.	30⅞
4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104	100 do	30⅞
2,000 O. & M. C. S. F.	91	200 do...s3.	30⅞
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st	100	100 Del., L. & W.	102¾
15,000 Chi. & N. W. C. G. bds.	80	100 St. L. & I. M.	51
4,000 Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	5 N. Y., N. H. & H.	124
4,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88	95	100 Han. & St. Jo.	27¼
1,000 Gt. W. 2d	73	100 do...b. c.	27
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	104⅛	900 Chi. & N. W. b. c. s3.	55¾
9,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	85	25 do	55¼
20,000 B., H. & E. 1st	27	100 do	56
5,000 W. U. T. 7s	92½	100 do	55⅞
2,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st	100	100 do	55⅞
4,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, L. C. D.	90⅞	100 do	55⅞
200 Consol. Coal	53	100 do	55⅞
200 Canton Co.	69	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	69½
100 do...b3.	69	300 Mil. & St. P. b. c.	41¼
800 Western U...b. c.	74⅛	700 do	40⅞
300 do...b3.	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
200 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
500 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
5 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
100 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
100 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
200 do...b3.	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
300 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
300 do	74⅛	25 do	40⅞
300 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
100 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
600 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
200 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
100 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
100 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
300 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
500 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
100 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
100 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
200 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
900 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
100 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
100 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
400 do	74⅛	100 do	40⅞
200 do	74⅛	100 do	40¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. b. c.	96½	15 C., C. & I. C. b. c.	75
300 do	96	100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	11¼
100 do...s3.	96	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.	30
100 do	96	100 Tol. & Wab.	52¼
100 do	96	100 do	52
100 do	96	100 do	52
100 Erie	44¾	100 do	51⅞
100 Pacific Mail	38⅞	100 do	51⅞
300 do...b. c. c.	39	100 do...s3.	51⅞
1400 do	39	100 do	51¾
100 do...b30.	39	100 do	51¾
100 do	38⅞	100 do	51⅞
100 do...b3.	38⅞	100 do	51⅞
100 do	38⅞	100 do	51¾
100 do...s3.	38⅞	300 do	51¾
100 do	38⅞	100 Amer. Ex. Bank	103
100 Mich. Cen.	75	100 Fourth Nat. Bk.	100
10 do	74½	30 Del. & Hud. C.	115⅛
30 Panama	97	100 Harlem	122
5 do...b. c.	97	100 Ohio & M. b. c. b3.	31
100 L. Sh. & M. So. b. c.	76⅛	100 do	31
100 do	76⅛	100 do	30⅞
100 do	76⅛	100 do	30⅞
100 do	76⅛	300 do	30⅞
100 do	76⅛	100 do	30⅞
200 do	76⅛	200 do	30⅞
200 do	76⅛	100 do	30⅞
400 do	76⅛	100 do	30⅞
300 do	76⅛	200 do...b3.	30⅞
300 do	76⅛	100 Ohio & M. Pf. b. c.	58⅛
100 do	76⅛	100 C., C. & I. C. b. c.	27⅞
100 do	76⅛	100 do	27⅞
200 do	76⅛	300 do	27⅞
1100 do	76⅛	100 do	27⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 West. Union...c.	74	100 Del., Lack. & W.	102½
900 do	74	100 Ohio & Miss.	30⅞
100 do	73⅞	500 do	30⅞
200 do...c.	73⅞	100 Tol. & Wab...b3.	51⅞
200 do	74	100 do	51⅞
300 do	74	100 do	51⅞
1500 do	74	100 do...b3.	51⅞
200 do...c.	73⅞	100 do	51⅞
200 do	73⅞	100 do	51⅞
200 do	74	100 do	51⅞
100 do	74	100 do	51⅞
100 do	74	100 do	51⅞
500 do	73⅞	100 Atlan. & Pac. P.	11
450 do	74	300 C., C. & I. C.	27¼
15 do	74	100 do	27¼
400 do...s3.	74	100 do	27¼
200 do	74	100 do	27¼
200 do	74	100 do	27¼
500 Lake Shore	76⅛	100 do	27¼
1000 do	76⅛	200 do	27¼
300 do	76⅛	500 Mich. Cen.	75
100 do...b3.	76⅛	500 North-western	55⅞
100 do	76⅛	200 Rock Island	98⅞
100 do...s3.	76	200 Union Pac.	30⅞
100 do	76⅛	100 do	30⅞
100 do	76⅛	700 do	30⅞
4000 do	76⅛	100 do	30⅞
100 do	76⅛	100 do	30⅞
100 do...b4.	76⅛	100 do	30⅞
100 do	76⅛	100 do	30⅞
20 N. Y. C. & Hud.	96	100 do	30⅞
100 St. Paul Pref.	63½	200 do...b3.	31
100 do	63½	200 do	31
200 St. Paul	40⅝	100 do...s3.	31
100 do...b3.	40⅝	300 do...b3.	30⅞
200 do	40⅝	50 do	30⅞
300 do	40⅝		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 Reg. '65	n.115	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	116
10,000 U. S. 5-20 Coup. '65	n.119	35,000 U. S. 5-20 Coup. '67	119¾
		10,000 U. S. Cur. 6s	113⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000 N. Y. S. 7s Bt. L. R.	b. c. 103	10 Del., L. & W.	102¾
2,000 Ten. 6s, Old b. c.	81½	600 do	102½
4,000 U. P. 10s, In.	74	100 do...b. c.	102½
10,000 U. P. 7s, Ld-Gt.	77	500 Bos., H. & E...b. c.	2¼
10,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s conv.	78½	500 U. Pac...b. c.	30¾
3,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	104⅛	600 do	30¾
7,000 M. & Es. 2d M.	100	300 do...s3.	30¾
1,000 Wes. Pac bd.	85	300 do	30¾
30 Del. & Hud.	115⅛	100 do...c.	30⅞
100 West. U...b. c.	74⅛	900 do	30⅞
100 do	74	100 do	30¾
100 do...s3.	73⅞	400 do	30⅞
600 do	74	100 do	30⅞
300 do...c.	73⅞	100 do	31⅛
200 do...b3.	74	100 do	31⅛
400 do	74	200 H. & St. Jo...b. c.	27¼
350 do	74⅛	100 Mil. & St. P...b. c.	40⅝
400 do	74⅛	100 M. & St. P. Pref. b. c.	63⅛
700 do	74⅛	900 Tol., W. & W. b. c.	51⅞
100 Pac. M...b. c.	38⅝	100 do...s3.	51⅞
100 do	38⅞	100 do	51⅞
100 Erie	44⅞	100 do	52
100 Harlem...b. c. b3.	122	100 St. L. & I. M.	51
100 L. S. & M. S...b. c.	76¼	100 Alt. & T. H...b. c.	9
100 do...c.	76⅛	25 Mor. & Es.	89
100 do...b3.	76¼	200 O. & M...b. c.	30½
600 do	76⅜	100 do	30⅞
300 do	76	200 do	30⅞
100 do...c.	76	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c.	27⅞
100 do	76⅛	200 do	27⅞
100 do	76⅛	100 do	27¾
100 N. Y. C. & H...b. c.	96	200 do	27⅞
50 do	95⅞	100 do	27¾
100 C. & N. Wes. b. c. b3.	55½	100 do	27½
100 do	55⅞	10 Panama...b. c.	96½
300 do	55⅞	75 do	96
100 do...b3.	55½	108 C., C., C. & I...b. c.	74

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C. Coup. '65	n.119⅛	300 Union Pac	31⅛
300 N. Y. C. & H.	96	300 do...s3.	31⅛
100 Panama	97	1400 do	31⅛
100 do	96½	100 do...s3.	31⅛
300 West. U.	74⅛	900 do	31⅛
200 do	74⅛	2000 do	31⅛
100 do...u. r. c.	74⅛	200 do...b3.	31⅛
1200 do	74⅛	200 do...s3.	31⅛
100 do...s3.	74⅛	700 do	31⅛
600 do	74⅛	200 do	31
2400 do	74⅛	100 do...s3.	31
200 do...b3.	74⅛	100 do	30⅞
300 do	74⅛	100 Tol. & W.	52
300 do	74⅛	100 do...s60.	52
200 do	74⅛	100 do	52⅛
400 do	73⅞	900 do	52⅛
500 do	74	100 do	52
200 North-western	55½	100 do	51⅞
100 do	55⅝	285 D., L. & Wes.	102¾
200 do	55⅝	100 do	102¾
200 St. Paul...b3.	40⅝	100 do	102¾
100 do...b3.	40⅝	1200 do	102¾
200 do	40⅝	100 do	102¾
200 Lake Shore	76⅛	600 Ohio & Miss.	30⅞
200 do	76⅛	100 do	30⅞
400 do	76⅛	100 do	30⅞
200 do	76⅛	100 do	30⅞
400 do...s3.	76⅛	600 C., C. & I. C.	27⅞
500 do	76⅛	100 do	27⅞
200 do	76⅛	100 do	27⅞
100 do	76⅛	200 Pac. M.	38⅞
400 do	76¼	100 do...b3.	38⅞
100 Mor. & Es.	89	100 do	38⅞
100 Han. & St. Jo.	27	100 do...b3.	38⅞

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17—P. M.

The Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of November, have just been rendered, and we present below a summary of the movement of the month of October, of eleven months of the Calendar Year, and of four months of the New Fiscal Year.

The Import entries at New-York for November, 1873, were as follows, compared with the corresponding month last year:

	November, 1873.	November, 1872.
Dutiable goods, direct	$7,311,918	$10,395,475
Dutiable goods, bonded	7,819,080	7,679,647
Free goods	5,653,953	5,574,918
Total	$20,784,951	$23,650,040

There was also entered during the month the large sum of $3,366,460 *in Foreign Gold.* For the eleven months of the Calendar Year, the entries of Foreign Gold and Silver at this port amounted to $17,137,821, comparing with $5,420,911 the previous year.

The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from bonded warehouse during the month is $7,496,162, or $332,918 less than went into Bond, so that the total value of goods marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $20,462,033, upon which the Customs paid are $5,558,339, or at an average Tariff (including Free Goods) of 28 ℔ cent. The total value of goods marketed in November, 1872, was $24,345,278, and the average Tariff thereon was 30 ℔ cent., or $7,274,100.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here, in the eleven months of the Calendar Years 1873 and 1872, is as follows, the Customs derived from the Goods marketed and the average Tariff rate being subjoined:

	1873. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	1872. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
Total entries	$373,517,616	$399,096,236
Total marketed	$354,564,650	$383,418,610
Customs thereon	109,217,978	131,612,645
Average tariff	31 ℔ cent.	34⅛ ℔ cent.

Of the Goods marketed in the eleven months, the value of $80,112,343 was in articles free of duty. The free Goods marketed in the corresponding months of 1872 were of the value of $68,900,546, including Tea and Coffee withdrawn from Bond in July, 1872.

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed in eleven months were as follows:

January	$10,763,696	July	$10,608,829
February	12,893,638	August	13,627,098
March	12,101,273	September	10,959,722
April	9,826,491	October	7,656,385
May	8,662,528	November	5,588,339
June	7,533,958		
Total New-York duties collected			$109,217,978
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			4,044,367
Total deposited at New-York			$113,262,345

The export clearances from New-York for the month of November were as follows:

	November, '73.	November, '72.
Domestic produce	$27,132,751	$22,462,482
Foreign re-exports	1,363,131	1,162,734
Gold and silver	2,545,842	4,863,953
Total Nov. clearances	$31,041,724	$28,489,169

The exports of all descriptions from New-York for eleven months of the Calendar Year compare as follows with the corresponding months in 1872:

	1873. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	1872. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
Domestic produce	$264,499,136	$204,930,336
Foreign re-exports	10,495,519	10,478,641
Gold and silver	46,212,390	67,975,466
Total for 11 months	$321,207,045	$283,383,443

The Foreign Trade (excluding Specie) at New-York for the first five months of the new Fiscal Year compares as follows with the corresponding four months of the late Fiscal Year:

From July 1.	1873-4.	1872-3.
Goods entered	$141,480,369	$161,334,512
Goods marketed	$144,339,390	$152,650,263
Customs received	47,937,461	57,769,935
Produce exported	$131,095,953	$104,497,038
Foreign re-exports	4,310,821	4,462,406
Total exports	$135,406,774	$108,959,434

The Wall Street markets were slightly lower to-day on Gold and on the Share speculation at the Stock Exchange, while Exchange was steadier on the basis of 108¾ @108⅞ ℔ cent., 60 days, London, and Money was somewhat firm at 7 ℔ cent. per annum on demand loans. The reaction against Stocks was not very decided, but appearances indicated a tiered market, or market upon which the *Bull* speculators were unable to realize without a concession in prices from the best sales since on Monday morning. The actual decline at the close of the day was less marked than the apparent weakness in the temper of the dealings. The volume of the registered business of the day was less than on Tuesday, and the rates for Money somewhat irregular. The Public Funds yielded with the decline in Gold to 111¾ @111⅞ ℔ cent., ¼ @⅜ ℔ cent., and the Railroad Mortgages were steady.

Closing Quotations—Dec. 17.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117⅛	117
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120	119¾
American Gold	112	111¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109	108⅞
New-York Central and Hudson	96⅛	96
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅝	98⅞
Pacific Mail	38⅞	38⅝
St. Paul Common	41⅛	40⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅛	30⅞
Western Union	74⅜	74⅛
Erie	45	44⅞
Union Pacific	31⅛	30⅞
Lake Shore	76⅝	76⅛
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛	51⅞
Harlem	122⅛	121¾
North-west	56⅛	55⅛
North-west Preferred	70⅛	69⅞
C., C. & Indiana Central	27⅞	27⅛
Adams Express	92	91⅛
U. S. Express	69	67⅛
Wells-Fargo Express	71⅛	71⅛
American Express	59	57⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna	102⅛	102⅞
Central New-Jersey	100⅛	100⅛
Panama	96⅞	96⅛
St. Paul Preferred	63½	63½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	95	
City 6s, new	110½	111
Camden and Amboy	118	119
Pennsylvania Central	92	92¼
Reading	110⅞	111
Lehigh Valley	58⅞	58½
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	18½	18¾
Northern Central	38	39
Lehigh Navigation	35⅞	36
Lehigh Gold Loan	87	87½

The 5 ℔ cent. Loan of 1858-1874 will be paid in Gold at the Treasury in Washington on the 1st of January, to the extent that the holders of the Bonds and Registered Certificates of Stock may present them. The Act of Congress which was finally passed this morning appropriates $20,000,000 of the New 5 ℔ cent. Loan of 1871-1881, or the proceeds thereof in par, to the payment of this 1858-74 Loan, and the option of exchange, dollar for dollar, is afforded to the holders of the old Bonds and Stocks until the 1st of July next, the Treasury paying the 1st of January Interest and also Interest on the 1st of July next, when the option of exchange will expire, and if not availed of the Loan will be paid off in Gold.

Messrs. Draper & Co., Auctioneers, sold today $658,000 of the Texas Railroad Bonds, noticed yesterday, at 64½ down to 60 ℔ cent., in lots of $5,000 @$10,000 @$20,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT

Guaranteed by the

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$1,000,000 CAPITAL.

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Holders of bonds on which payment of interest is temporarily suspended, who wish to sell, or add to their investment, will do well to consult with us.

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H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., BANKERS, No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1873.

The receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	29	Rosin, bbls	2,468
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Spirits Turp., bbls	677
Broom-corn, bales	15	Tar, bbls	564
Copper, bbls	38	Tallow, pkgs	384
Copper, bars	111	Grease, pkgs	31
Cotton, bales	5,639	Stearine, pkgs	300
Dried Fruit, pkgs	71	Oil-cake, pkgs	376
Eggs, bbls	1,165	Beef, pkgs	71
Flour, bbls	18,924	Pork, pkgs	1,476
Meal, bbls	200	Cut-meats, pkgs	4,086
Wheat, bushels	154,136	Leather, sides	3,386
Corn, bushels	25,300	Lard, tcs	4,737
Oats, bushels	15,130	Butter, pkgs	4,081
Rye, bushels	990	Cheese, pkgs	2,435
Barley, bushels	5,500	Dressed Hogs, No.	380
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Peanuts, pkgs	114
Beans, bbls	669	Pea-nuts, bags	435
Flaxseed, bags	13	Tea, pkgs	9
Hops, bales	175	Starch, pkgs	2,980
Hides, No.	820	Tobacco, hhds	135
Hides, bales	1,256	Tobacco, pkgs	1,111
Skins, bales	3	Wool, bales	12
Crude Turp., bbls	41	Whisky, bbls	649

ASHES—Of Pots, 12 cks. were reported sold at $7 ℔ 100 ℔s. Pearls nominal.

COAL—Has been in comparatively limited demand, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted about steady at $20; do. Gas, $14; Scotch, $10@$12; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 50@$6 50 ℔ ton.

CANDLES—Are selling to a limited extent, in a jobbing way, at former prices, with Adamantine, 14 and 16 ounces, quoted at 15½c.@18c.; Paraffine, 28c.@30c.; Sperm, plain, 38c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ℔ ℔.

COCOA—Has been quite dull at about previous prices, with Maracaibo at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 13c.@15c.; Para and Grenada at 10c.@11c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ℔ ℔.

COFFEE—Very firm, on the basis of yesterday's advanced figures, but quiet for want of stock; 3,000 bags Rio, to arrive at Baltimore, by the Lapwing, sold at 26c., gold. From second hands further considerable sales were made at very full rates.

COTTON—Has been quoted ⅛c. ℔ ℔. lower for early delivery, on a fairly active business. Sales, 2,672 bales, (of which 800 bales were to arrive,) including 2,012 bales to shippers, 638 bales to spinners, and 22 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a free movement reported, but at a reduction of ⅛c. ℔ ℔., closing rather steadier. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,160 bales, (of which 7,200 bales were on last evening, and 18,900 bales to-day,) with 2,000 bales more at the calls and on the basis of Low Middling, with December options, closing at 15⅛c. @15 17-32c.; January, 15 23-32c.@15¾c.; February, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; March, 16½c.@16 9-16c.; April, 16⅞c., and May at 17⅛c. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,630 bales, including 2,360 bales from Norfolk, 1,287 bales from Galveston, 449 bales from Morehead City, N. C.; 485 bales from Wilmington, N. C.; 14 bales from Washington, N. C., and 1,035 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 31,849 bales, and thus far this week 128,331 bales, against 193,931 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 1,471,195 bales, against 1,478,164 bales for the same time last year. Consolidated (four days)—Exports to Great Britain, 38,626 bales; exports to the Continent, 12,380 bales. Stock—In New-York, 64,650 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 534,282 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14½	14½	14⅝	14⅝
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛
Strict good Ordinary	15⅜	15½	15 9-16	15 9-16
Low Middling	15⅞	15⅞	16	16
Middling	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

FISH—There has been a moderately active inquiry noted for supplies of the leading kinds, which have been held with firmness. We quote: Dry Cod quoted $5@$6 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $15@$26; No. 2 at $12@$13; No. 3 at $10 50@$11, ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 25c.@28c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour have been quoted rather firmer, with a good demand noted for shipping stock, part for forward delivery. Trade and family brands have been quiet, but quoted about steady. The general market closed tamely and less buoyantly. The sales reported since our last have reached 16,450 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 50@$5 25, chiefly at $4 85@$5; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 75@$6 50, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 65@$7 15, mainly at $6 90 @$7; very good to very fancy do. at $7 15@$8 10; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $6 60@$7 15, mainly at $6 85@$7; poor to very choice shipping brands, round-hoop Ohio at $6 75 @$7 25 ℔ bbl., and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales were 2,500 bbls. shipping Extra Western, January options, at $7@$7 10 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour has been in less request, yet quoted steady as to price. Sales, 870 bbls. in lots.... Of Rye Flour, 400 bbls. sold at unchanged rates, mostly at $5 50@$6 for Superfine.... Corn-meal brisker; prices firm. Sales, 9,200 bbls., part to arrive, chiefly at $4 60 for Brandywine; $3 90@$4 for Yellow Western; $3 75 for White do., and $4 for Jersey, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—There has been a fair trade noted in the leading kinds at essentially unaltered rates. Sales, 4,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 30; 2,500 bxs. loose Muscatel do. on private terms; 50 bbls. Currants at 8c.; 55 casks Turkey Prunes on private terms—now held at 12c.; 100 bags French Walnuts, 40 bales Grenoble do., 100 pkgs. Naples do., and 100 casks Figs, on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered rather more freely, and has been in less demand. Prices show a reduction of about 2c. a bushel on stock for early delivery, and 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel for forward delivery. Exporters have been operating with reserve. Winter Wheat has been quite dull, yet held at about previous figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 94,000 bushels at $1 59@$1 60 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 58 for choice No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 57 for fair No. 1 Chicago do., to arrive; $1 55@$1 57 for fair to choice No. 2 do., here; $1 53@$1 57 for ungraded Spring; $1 60 for Red Western. For forward delivery, business has been much tamer, sales having been reported, since our last, of only 10,000 bushels choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, December delivery, at $1 57, and 10,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., first half of January, at $1 60, and 10,000 bushels choice Minnesota do., last half of January, at $1 62, ℔ bushel. Some transactions in No. 2 Milwaukee, same option, were reported at higher figures, but not authenticated.... Corn has been in fair demand and rather firmer, with the main business reported in stock in store, in good part for export. Sales, 117,000 bushels at 78c.@79c. for sailing-vessel Mixed Western in store, mostly at 78½c. for good average samples; 79c.@80½c. for do. afloat; 77c.@79c. for new Mixed do., car stock; 80c.@81c. for Yellow do.; 78c.@80c. for new White do.... Rye unchanged; 2,000 bushels State sold at $1 06 ℔ bushel. Barley inactive; small lots of Canada sold at $1 65, from cars.... Malt quiet and somewhat nominal.... Oats in limited request at drooping rates; sales, 35,000 bushels at 55c.@56c. for Mixed Western; 57c.@58c. for White do., closing at 57c.@57½c. for good to prime samples, and 56c. for Mixed State, from track.... Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted.

HEMP—Has been in moderate demand at about former rates. Jute has been in more request, with sales reported of 450 bales at 4⅛c. currency. Jute Butts much brisker and quoted higher; sales, 4,500 bales at 2c. cash and 60 days, and 100 bales at 2⅛c. currency, ℔ ℔. American quoted at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ℔ ton; Manila, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Sisal, 8c., gold; Jute, 2⅞c.@5⅛c., gold; Jute Butts, 2c.@2⅛c., currency, ℔ ℔; North River Flax, 10c.@15c.; Western, 14⅛c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been in more demand and held firmly; sales, 3,200 dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ ℔s., at 27½c., gold, 60 days' credit; 1,300 Mexican, 20 ℔s.; 1,000 Dry Texas, 650 Dry Southern, 400 Wet Salted Western, 60 ℔s., and 200 Wet Salted Country, on private terms. The stock in first hands to-day was 56,400 Hides, and 714 bales do., against 85,200 Hides and 985 bales do. same time last year. The stock to-day included 14,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 16,400 Dry Montevideo, 2,500 Dry Rio Grande, 4,400 Dry Central American, 1,000 Dry Bogota, 700 Dry Tampico, 600 Dry West Indies, 5,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 6,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 500 bales Calcutta Cow, 214 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate request, within the previous revised range, including New-Yorks, 1873, 25c.@45c.; Western, 1873, 25c.@38c.; Eastern, 1873, 30c.@40c.; Yearlings, 1872, 15c.@28c.; Old Olds, 1870, 1869, and 1868, 5c.@12½c.; Genuine Bavarians, 1873, 40c.@45c.; Patent Bavarians, 1873, 35c.@40c.; English, 1873, 28c.@32c.; Belgians, 1873, 20c.@30c.; Californis, 1873, 40c.@45c. ℔ ℔.

METALS—Copper has been in fair demand at about steady prices; sales, 200,000 ℔s. Lake at 24⅛c.@24⅜c., closing at 24⅛c.... Scotch Pig-iron has been in light supply and held firmly, but has been quiet. There has been an improved demand for American Pig-iron, with sales reported of $3,000 tons, mainly Lehigh, and part No. 1 Glendon, and other brands, on private terms. Other kinds of Iron quoted steady, but without important movement. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $40@$41; Glengarnock, $42; Coltness, $45@$46; Gartsherrie, $48; No. 1 American Pig at $32@$35; No. 2 do. at $28 50@$30; Gray Forge, $26@$27; English Rails at $60, gold; American Rails, at works, $65; Old Rails, $40; Wrought Scrap, $33 50.... Pig-lead has been selling slowly, with foreign quoted at 6⅛c.@6¼c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6⅛c. gold; Bar, 9¼c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10½c.... Spelter has been dull at 7½c., gold, for foreign, and 8c.@11c. for domestic.... Pig-tin has been quiet, but quoted firmer since our last, with Straits quoted at 28½c.@28¾c., gold; English at 26½c., and Banca at 32⅛c., gold. Sales, 5 tons L. & F. at 30⅛c., gold. Of Tin Plates, sales were made of 1,000 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $9 @$9 25, and 250 bxs. B. C. Coke do. at $8 50, gold. Market rather easier. Charcoal Plates quoted at $10 25@ $10 50; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75; Coke, $8 @$8 75; Coke Terne, $8 75@$8 25, gold, ℔ box.... Zinc dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Held very firmly, but less active; 620 bbls. New-Orleans sold, in lots, at 70c.@78c., with choice quoted as high as 75c. ℔ gallon. Other dealings were reported, but without reliable particulars.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been more sought after at about former rates; sales, 600 bbls. Strained on private terms, quoted at $2 55@$2 60; 1,000 bbls. good do. at $2 60, and 500 bbls. good do. and low No. 2 at $2 65@$2 80 ℔ bbl.... Tar quiet at old figures.... Of City Pitch, 100 bbls. sold at $3 ℔ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine in fair demand and firm; sales, 300 bbls. at 41c. for Merchantable and 42c. for New-York pkgs.... The deliveries embraced 1,081 bbls. Rosin and 60 bbls. Spirits Turpentine. Stock, 72,909 bbls. Rosin, 2,244 bbls. Tar, and 4,752 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—Quiet throughout, with Crude quoted at 5⅛c., in bulk, and 10⅛c. in shipping order.... Refined, here, 13½c. Bids. And at Philadelphia, 13⅛c. @13¼c.... Refined, in cases, 19c.@20c.... Naphtha, 9⅛c.@9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull, but steady, for early delivery; sales have been reported of small lots of new Western Mess at $15; 100 bbls. old do. at $14 50; with Western Prime Mess quoted at $15, and Extra Prime at $12 for unimpected.... For forward delivery, 2,500 bbls. new Western Mess sold, for March delivery, at $16@$16 12½, with January options quoted at $16, and February at $16 ℔ bbl.... Dressed Hogs quiet and weak in price; City quoted at 6⅞c.@7⅛c., and Western at 6½c.@6¾c.... Cut-meats in moderate demand with sales reported of 25 tcs. Pickled Hams, 12⅛ ℔s., at 10½c.; 20,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies in bulk, 12 to 14 ℔s. at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; 75 bxs. dry salted Shoulders at 5⅛c.; 400 bxs. do.... Bacon quiet and steady, with moderate lots of bulk stock at about former rates.... Bacon quiet and weak, with sales reported for early delivery of 300 bxs. City Long Clear at 7⅛c.; 100 bxs. very light do. at 8c.; 900 bxs. Western Short Clear at 7⅛c.@7⅜c. And for forward delivery 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December option, at 7⅛c.; 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January, on private terms, and 1,000 bxs. do. and do., February, at 7 13-16c.@7⅞c.... Lard has been in less demand, and prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales for early delivery, 400 tcs. Western Steam, in lots, at 8⅛c.@8 13-16c. for fair to very choice, with prime quoted at 8⅛c.@8 11-16c.; 137 tcs. City do. at 8⅝c., and 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 8c. And for forward delivery, 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, February options, at 9c.@9 1-16c., closing at 9c.; 1,000 tcs. do., March, at 9⅛c.; 500 tcs. do., April, at 9⅛c., with December options closing at 8⅝c.@8 11-16c.; January at 8⅝c.@8 13-16c.... Beef, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted.

SEEDS—Clover has been in good request, mostly for export, with prime to choice quoted at 9⅛c.@9½c., some holders asking higher rates for fancy lots; offerings lighter for prompt and forward delivery. Rough Flax has attracted rather more attention, and has been held more firmly at $1 80@$1 90 ℔ bushel. Timothy has been quiet within the range of $3 12½@$3 30 ℔ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been in fair demand at the recent improvement in prices; 5,000 bags by the Lord Strathnairn (to arrive) sold at $2 37½, gold, ℔ bushel.

SOAP—Has been moderately dealt in since our last, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7⅛c.; Family 5c., and W. T. Taylor's do. at 6⅛c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw quoted steady on the basis of 7⅛c. for fair and 7⅝c. for good refining, on a moderate demand; sales 1,056 hhds., 200 bbls., 1,100 boxes, and 5,600 bags, including 200 hhds. Demerara, vacuum pan stock, at 9⅛c.; 50 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico, at 8c.; 500 hhds. good fair refining Cuba at 7⅛c.; 40 hhds. common do. at 7c.; 5,600 bags Pernambuco at 7⅛c.; 250 hhds. and 1,100 boxes Havana Sugar within the range of 6⅛c.@6⅞c.; and 210 hhds. Melado (late yesterday) on private terms. Refined moderately sought after, with Hard quoted at 10⅛c.; Fs at 9⅛c.@9⅞c., and Yellows at 8⅛c.@9½c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—A rather better demand has been noted for Kentucky, of which 200 hhds. have been sold at 6⅛c.@11c. ℔ ℔. Seed Leaf has been in less request within the previous range; sales 150 cases 1872 Connecticut and Massachusetts at 4⅛c.@6c. for Fillers, 9c.@11c. for Seconds, and 15c.@45c. for Wrappers; 300 cases 1872 Ohio, mostly at 4c.@6⅛c., but including 34 cases Wrappers on private terms; 100 cases 1871 Sundries at 9c.@40c. Of Havana, 400 bales sold at 78c.@90c. Manufactured quiet at former prices.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in moderately active demand at firm prices; sales, 325,000 ℔s. in lots, at 7⅛c.@7⅞c. for good to strictly prime.... Of Stearine, 100 tcs. prime Western, to arrive, sold at 8⅛c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Have been fairly active at the advanced prices; sales, 300 half-chests Green, 3,500 half-chests Colong, and 2,000 half-chests Japan on private terms.

WHISKY—Lower and very dull; 75 bbls. sold at $1, closing, however, with offerings reported at 99c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been good, mostly on manufacturing account, for desirable grades of stock, which have been held with much firmness, on the basis of the recent advance. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 165,000 ℔s. domestic Fleece, within the range of 50c.@55c. for No. 1@XX Western, with Pickleck quoted up to 60c.@65c.; 5,000 ℔s. domestic Pulled at 40c. for Superfine; 13,000 ℔s. unwashed, part at 35c.; 7,000 ℔s. unmerchantable on private terms; 6 sacks Georgia, mostly burry, 25c.@26c.; 12,000 ℔s. Texas at 33½c.@36c.; 37 bales and 116,000 ℔s. California Spring at 24c.@31c.; 7,500 ℔s. do. Fall at 28c.; 160 bales Carpet stock on private terms; 30 bales Cape at 35⅛c.; 20,000 ℔s. do. Pulled at 57⅛c., and 30,000 ℔s. Australian at 50c. ℔ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been less active. Room has been offered less freely, and ship-owners have been rather firmer in their views. The demand for accommodation has been moderate.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 1,850 bales Cotton at ⅝d. ℔ ℔.; 400 bxs. Bacon at 60s. ℔ ton, and 50 tcs. Beef on private terms. Also a ship, 1,139 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; and two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d. ℔ ℔.... For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ℔ bushel; and by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.... Also, a Norwegian bark, 475 tons, and an Austrian bark, 555 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For a port in the United Kingdom direct, a British brig, 206 tons, with Oil-cake from Philadelphia on private terms.... For Bristol, by steam, 2,500 bbls. Flour on private terms, quoted at 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ bbl. Also, a Norwegian bark, 599 tons, hence with about 3,600 quarters Grain at 7s. 3d. ℔ quarter.... For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 548 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 8s.; a German bark, 460 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. (a recharter,) at 8s. ℔ quarter; a British brig, 278 tons, hence to the United Kingdom, 1,677 and 830 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For Bremen, by sail, 3,000 Pipe Staves at $10; also a Norwegian bark, 710 tons, with about 4,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ℔ bbl.... For the Continent, a German bark, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Havre, three ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1¼c. ℔ ℔.... For Valencia, an Italian bark, 246 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,000 cases Petroleum, on the basis of 40c. ℔ case, and 7s. 6d. ℔ bbl. and $10 gratuity.... For Santander, an American bark, 512 tons, hence, with Tobacco, at 50s.... For Barcelona, a ship, with Cotton reported from New-Orleans on private terms.... For Palermo, an Italian brig, 242 tons, hence, with about 7,500 cases Petroleum at 35c.... For the River Platte, a British bark, 307 tons, (to arrive from an Eastern port,) with Lumber from St. Mary to $27 and primage, and if to the up-river ports, $28 50.... For Java, a British bark, 372 tons, hence with about 13,000 cases Petroleum at 75c.... For Boston, a British bark and a British brig, with Salt from Turk's Island at 14c.... For Newport for orders, a British schooner, with Salt from Turk's Island, at 14½c.... For New-York, an American schooner, 389 tons, with general cargo from Messina or Palermo, at $9,750. A British bark, 450 tons, and three British brigs, 405, 270, and 209 tons, with salt, reported from Turk's Island, at 13c.@14c. A British bark, 263 tons, two British schooners, 163 and 162 tons, an American brig, 487 tons, and an American schooner, with salt, reported from Inagua at 13c.@14c. A British brig, 308 tons, with salt, reported from Rum Cay, at 15c.; and a British brig, 172 tons, with do., from Long Island, at 14c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower; closing steadier; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 16½@$1 17; No. 2 do. at $1 12⅛c. cash; $1 14⅛ January; $1 17⅛ February; No. 3 do. at $1 08@$1 09⅛; Rejected, $1 02@$1 03. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 51⅛c. cash or December; 51⅛c.@51⅜c. January; 55⅛c. February; old Rejected, 50c. Oats in fair demand and lower at 37⅛c. for No. 2; Rejected, 35c.@35⅛c. Rye in fair demand and lower at 76c.@77c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower at $1 34@$1 35 for No. 2 Fall; $1 04 for No. 3 Spring. Pork unsettled, closing steady at $14 cash, $14 50 January, $15 March. Lard steady at 8⅛c. cash, 8⅛c. February, $8 90@$8 95 March. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 15 days in salt, at 5c.; loose Short Rib Middles, 20 days in salt, 6⅛c.; loose Short Clear Middles, 20 days in salt, 6⅝c. Green Meats quiet; Shoulders nominally 4⅛c.; sales of Short Rib Middles at 6⅛c.; Hams, 7⅛c.@8c. for 15 and 18 ℔s. average. Dressed Hogs fairly active; all shipping grades at $5 60@$5 65. Whisky firm at 97c. Receipts—14,000 bbls. Flour, 106,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, and 11,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—Flour firm and in fair demand; some sales higher; sales of Superfine Winter at $4 75@$5 25; Extra do. at $5 50@$6 25; Double Extra do. $6 50@$7. Wheat—Spring higher at $1 20@$1 22; Fall strong, but inactive; sales of No. 3 Red, $1 43; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 65. Corn dull and lower; sales of New Mixed at 54c.@56c. at east side on track; No. 2 Mixed, 56c.@58c. at east side in elevator. Oats dull and drooping; very little doing; sales of No. 2 at 44c., in warehouse. Barley steady at $1 25@$1 35 for No. 2 Spring. Rye higher at 87c.@88c. for No. 1. Whisky firm at 93c. Pork dull at $15 50 for irregular. Green Meats—More offering; nominally 5c. for Shoulders; 6⅛c.@6⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c.@8⅛c. for Clear Sides. Dry-salted Meats—Buyers demand a reduction which sellers refuse; business small; car lots, loose, sold at 5⅛c. for Shoulders; 7c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7⅛c. for Clear Sides. Bacon—Business small; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c. Lard dull at 8c. Live Hogs dull; buyers off; small sales at $4 40@ $4 90, mostly $4 75@$4 85. Cattle quiet; through Texans, $2 50@$3 75; Western do., $2 50@$3 75; good to extra native Steers, $4@$4 75. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 Hogs, and 1,000 Cattle.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Clover-seed steady at $7 @$9 50. Timothy, $2 50@$2 75. Flaxseed, $1 90@ $1 95. Flour firm; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $5 50@$6 37½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 50@$8 50; high grades, $9@$10. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 55@$1 60; Amber, $1 65@$1 68; White, $1 70@$1 75. Rye steady at 93c.@95c. Corn less active; Yellow, 77c.@78c. for old; 69c.@67c. for new; Western, 70c. for new. Oats steady; White, 57c.@58c.; Mixed, 53c.@54c. Groceries—No sales. Provisions fairly active. Mess Pork, $16@$16 50. Beef Hams, $20@$21; Smoked Hams, 11c.@12c.; Sides, 8c.; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7⅛c.; Hams, in pickle, 9⅛c.@10c.; Sides, 8c.; Salted Shoulders, 6⅛c. @6⅞c. Lard is held at 8⅛c.@8⅞c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 9⅛c.; Refined, 13½c. Whisky is held at $1 05½ for Western, in iron.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—Flour steady and in good demand; prices unchanged. Wheat firm; choice White, $1 85@$1 87; fair to prime do. $1 67@$1 80; other grades unchanged. Corn active and higher; Southern White, 65c.@76c.; do. Yellow, 69c.@71c.; Mixed Western, 76c.@77c. Oats firmer; Southern, 50c.@55c.; Western Mixed, 48c.@50c.; do. White, 49c. @51c. Rye quiet at 85c.@90c. Hay unchanged. Provisions steady and inactive. Mess Pork nominal at $16@$16 25. Bulk Meats nominal at 6⅛c.@6⅞c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c.@7⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; sales, 40,000 ℔s. Clear Rib Sides, fully cured, at 7⅛c. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard, 8⅛c. @9c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee very strong and unchanged. Whisky firm; sales, 150 bbls. at $1 06.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and scarce; sales of sample lots at $1 40@ $1 43. Corn firm; sales of New Ear at 46c.@48c.; Old Ear and Shelled, 50c. Rye firm at 85c.@90c. Oats firm at 42c.@50c. Barley firm at $1 40@$1 55 for Fall. Butter firm. Provisions dull and unsettled. Pork quiet at $15@$15 25. Lard quiet; Steam, 7⅛c.@8c.; Kettle, 8⅛c. Bulk Meats quiet; small sales at 4⅛c. for Shoulders, 6⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders offered and wanted at 7c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Hogs slow for Butchers at $4 75@$5; light shipping grades active at $4 60@$4 85; receipts, 11,000 head; shipments, 250 head. Green Meats nominally 3½c. for Shoulders, 6⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c. for Clear Sides. Hams, 8c.@8⅛c. Whisky in good demand at 93c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—13,800 bbls. Flour, 31,800 bushels Wheat, 36,400 bushels Corn, 51,800 bushels Oats, 16,600 bushels Barley, 1,600 bushels Rye. Exports—74,800 bushels Wheat, 36,400 bushels Corn, 51,600 bushels Oats, 6,400 bushels Barley, 1,800 bushels Rye. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat steady, but little doing; sales, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 44; do. No. 2 do., $1 40; Red Winter, $1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn dull and unchanged; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 2 Western, in lots, at 67c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 49c.@50c. Barley nominal; Canada, $1 60@ $1 65; Western, $1 25@$1 30; Two-rowed State, $1 35; Four-rowed State, $1 40. Rye nominally steady; Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Western, $1 60@$1 75. Other articles unchanged.

DETROIT, Dec. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 65 for Extra; $1 53½ for No. 1 White; $1 45 for No. 2 do. Corn steady at 60½c. Oats in good demand at 43c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour and 2,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour and 5,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 17.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 39c. Rosin firm at $2 12½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, $3 50 for Yellow Dip. Tar quiet at $2 20.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn easier at 60c.; held at 60c.@61c. for old, and 55c. for New. Oats in fair demand at 45c. for No. 1 State; 45c. for No. 2 at 40c. for Western. Petroleum quiet, steady, and unchanged.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LADY OF LYONS—Mr. Charles Fechter.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—PARRICIDE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—Mr. Wybert Reeve, Miss Helen Tracy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—DEAD HEART—Mr. Edwin Adams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—HOME, and ICE ON PARLE FRANCAIS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHILDREN OF THE WOOD—The Vokes troupe.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—LILIAN'S LAST LOVE—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PROMENADE CONCERT of the Seventy-first Regiment.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

All doubts as to the only point in the Spanish difficulty that has of late been at all doubtful are set at rest by the surrender of the *Virginius*, reported in our special dispatches from Key West, which are officially confirmed. In this settlement of an affair, which at one time involved a possibility of war, and which, for the first time in more than twenty-five years, caused the Government to make active preparations for a foreign war, the country has cause for great gratification. The demand for the surrender of the captured vessel was made by our Government in accordance with the principle of the independence of every nation upon the sea, which is a principle for which the United States have done more than any other power. Judged by the precedents of international procedure, apart from those in which the United States have borne part, the demand was not strongly sustained. But judged by the standard to which we have always adhered, and for which we have patiently and firmly contended, the demand was not only sustained, but could not be avoided. It is, therefore, a matter for special congratulation that it was not only conceded by Spain, but was conceded after consultation with, and with full approval by, the principal powers of the world. Our Government has not only successfully maintained an American doctrine, but it has obtained, indirectly, an acknowledgment of that doctrine which renders clear some things that were vexatiously obscure in international law. For this triumph—it is certainly nothing less—we are indebted primarily to the wisdom, courage, and tact of the State Department, and then to the promptness and energy with which the entire Executive branch of the Government co-operated to make good the position taken. Whatever else may be said to the credit of the present Administration—and much can and will be said in history to its credit—the conduct of our foreign affairs will always be remembered with especial and lasting admiration.

Although the Naval Appropriation bill goes back to the House for consideration of a slight amendment, the Senate has concurred in its essential provisions, and that almost unanimously. The vote is, of course, absolutely conclusive of the sentiment of Congress as to the management of the Cuban affair, and it is greatly to the credit of the Administration that it has obtained the cordial approval of the Legislature without even partisan opposition. It should be said, also, that in this matter the conduct of most of the Democrats in Congress has been unexceptionable.

Some of the members of the House of Representatives have no reason to be very proud of the record of yesterday's proceedings. Under the lead of Mr. B. F. BUTLER they voted down the proposition to repeal the increase made last year in their own salaries, and then voted themselves a salary of $6,000 and traveling expenses. They also threw out the provision for the repayment to the Treasury of so much of the money they have drawn since March 4, as is in excess of the salary now allowed. The difference to each member between the pay allowed in the bill of yesterday and that allowed in the bill of the day before is about $1,500 for money drawn since March, and $625 for the remainder of their term—in all $2,125. Perhaps this is enough to pay the members who fought so obstinately for it for the judgment their unfeeling constituents will surely pass on them. We hope it is enough to support them in private life, where most of them, we are confident, will be asked to spend the remainder of their days, after their present term is out. Less than a majority of the House voted in these proceedings, and the question is by no means settled. Mr. HALE, of Maine, and Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, who have acted very creditably throughout, will reintroduce it.

From the balloting in the California Legislature, yesterday, for United States Senator, it is evident that parties are so far disorganized that it is difficult to say what will be the result of the struggle. But it can already be seen that the effort to form a new party on the one idea of opposition to railroad interests has not been so entirely successful as the returns of the recent election seemed to indicate. Gov. BOOTH was, during the canvass, the especial champion of that cause, and is now its candidate for the long term in the Senate, yet he received only 57 votes, against 41 for a Democrat and 28 for a Republican. The dispatches have been constantly asserting that Gov. BOOTH was certain of success, but now that the contest has commenced, a less hopeful tone is apparent. All that can be said with safety at this distance is that a struggle is going on which may prove to be of some importance to the nation, but which in any case will continue to be of great interest.

As an imposing incident in a great work, the laying of the corner-stone of the railroad bridge over the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, yesterday, was an event which naturally attracts wide attention. Many thousands of people were in attendance, and the speeches were in the vein usual on such occasions. Much has been said concerning the great value this bridge will prove to be to the commerce of the country, in shortening distances between the East and important points in the West and Middle States. There is no reason to doubt that it will be a public benefit, but that it will seriously affect the general current of trade none but its more sanguine friends believe. The project is one in which all parts of the country can feel an equal interest and take a common pride.

After a protracted investigation the Coroner's jury in the case of the two men killed by the falling of a building in Passaic, N. J., have rendered a verdict of culpable negligence against the builder. The verdict shows that the carpenters who acted as foremen knew that the structure was not safe, yet they are merely censured for continuing the work after obtaining this knowledge. This verdict is said to have given general satisfaction, but we cannot see that it will make such casualties any less frequent in the future. The judgment against the builder is entirely proper, but all those having any supervision of the building should have been placed on an equal footing. Only by holding all who are in any way responsible for the safety of a building to a strict accountability can accidents of this kind, by which so many lives have been lost, be prevented. And it is clear they must be prevented in some way, or it will soon be necessary to avoid all buildings in process of construction, if passers-by desire to escape a violent death.

The section misnamed Conservative, of the French Assembly, continues to push matters with a very high hand. The bill empowering the Government to nominate Mayors of cities, or, more correctly speaking, of communes, is to be discussed immediately after the disposal of the budget. Discussion in this case means adoption, and the same men who, less than a year ago, appeared as the champions of municipal liberty against the proposed encroachments of M. THIERS, are now pushing in their own selfish interests a bill which will deprive France of any real municipal liberty at all. The inveterate centralism of the Empire never gave the Minister of the Interior such absolute control over the 400 communes of France as this bill is designed to do, though the Republicans may find comfort from the fact that the Duc DE BROGLIE is at once less dexterous and less lucky than M. ROUHER. Another leaf out of the book of the Empire has been taken in the proposal to increase MACMAHON'S salary so as to enable him to give fêtes at Paris. As we understand it, the President's salary is now 1,000,000 francs, (say $200,000,) and though that may not be too much for the head of a court, it is altogether beyond the legitimate wants of the head of a republic. The experiment of tickling Paris with shows may be found to be a dangerous one. It may lead to a cry for bread, and failing that, to something which a few demagogues in New-York play at, but which the Socialists of the French capital are accustomed to take in grim earnest.

Another move has been taken in the struggle between Prussia and the Papacy. Probably in response to the lugubrious complaints and vigorous anathemas of the Pope's encyclical published the other day, the Prussian Government has issued an ordinance demanding that in future all Bishops on their installation shall swear to observe the strictest subordination to the civil power and the most complete opposition to all disloyal intrigues. The first case to which this will be applied will be the appointment of a successor to Archbishop LEDOCHOWSKI. It is true that the deposition of that prelate cannot possibly be assented to by the Pope, and that, therefore, he will refuse to discuss the question of his successor at all on the ground that the place is not vacant. In that case the Government must find an incumbent for the Archiepiscopal See of Posen among the ranks of the Old Catholics. Bishop REINKENS, the Old Catholic Bishop already recognized by the Prussian Government, has been subjected to the Papal anathema and major excommunication. Whoever assumes the charge of the Diocese of Posen will, doubtless, meet a similar fate, and then, of course, all the subordinate clergy of that See must choose between their allegiance to Rome or Berlin. Altogether, it is a very pretty quarrel as it stands.

INFLATION IN DISGUISE.

If Congress were never to sanction inflation except by some direct method, we believe we can safely say that there would be little danger of that evil. The terms of the laws which define the limits of the legal-tender notes are so plain, and the boundaries set are so rigid, that the wayfaring man, though an inflationist, can hardly err in regard to them. It would require more boldness than the inflationists have yet shown, and more influence on their part over Congress than there is any reason to suppose they possess, to enable them to induce that body to direct, in so many words, a further issue of legal-tender notes.

But what cannot be done openly and in the light of day, the inflationists are quite likely to seek by devious ways. They will "by indirection seek direction out," and try to persuade Congress that it is lawful for "a great good to do a little harm." This is the explanation, and, as it seems to us, the only explanation, for what is usually called the plan of "interchangeable bonds." We regret to see a man of so honorable a reputation as Mr. KELLEY mixed up with this device. He ought to be above it. Mr. KELLEY has earned a good deal of credit as a practical man in the House, and we are not at liberty to doubt that he sincerely believes that the interchangeable bond juggle will in some occult way accrue to the advantage of the Pennsylvania manufacturers, and of the "hard-handed sons of toil" whom he represents. Yet nothing could be worse for manufacturers than inflation—nothing would tend more to shut them out from the markets of the world, in which, if they are wise in their generation, they may yet play an important part. And certainly nothing could be worse than inflation for men who have only their labor to sell, and who have to buy the necessaries of life at prices easily raised as the currency is swollen.

We are sorry, also, to see the "interchangeable bonds" fathered by Mr. B. F. BUTLER. Not that we are concerned for any effect it will have on that gentleman's reputation as a "statesman," but because no advocate can sustain a measure of this kind with more adroitness, or more successfully blind minds which do not examine it critically as to its real nature and effects. Mr. BUTLER, moreover, is very bold, and he has already advanced in the House the idea of a direct issue of legal tenders, without being called to account for so atrocious a proposition as he ought to have been. Mr. BUTLER has a profound confidence in the weaknesses of human nature, and knows well the practical value of the principle stated in the old verse, "Vice is a monster of such horrid mien," &c.

Any one who takes the trouble to analyze with even moderate care the plan of "interchangeable bonds" will see that it involves precisely that to which Mr. BUTLER is trying to accustom the House—an additional issue of greenbacks. Its advocates and authors—and it has nearly as many of the latter, apparently, as of the former—generally commence their statement of it at the second stage. They say: "Let the Government issue bonds at a low rate of interest, say 3 65-100 per cent., interchangeable for legal tenders at the holders' pleasure, and to be held for re-exchange for greenbacks at any time." But it is obvious that to issue bonds bearing 3.65 per cent. in any state of the money market likely to occur for a long time, would be simply impossible. They might be printed, signed, and advertised, but issued never. They would not leave the vaults of the Treasury, because no one would be fool enough to buy them when their money would bring a higher rate elsewhere on equally good security. It would be absolutely necessary to lower the rate of interest before these bonds could be sold. This could be done only by adding to the supply of money, or of what is used as money. Any one who supposes that the inventors of this new-fangled way of getting money do not see this necessity, does not know them. They not only see the necessity, but are ready to meet it by the issue of greenbacks. True, they mystify this part of their plan by describing their greenbacks as "interchangeable for bonds." But this does not alter their character. What they would issue is additional legal-tender notes. To pretend that the interchangeability of these notes affects them in any way is the merest absurdity.

What Congress has to face, then, in this project, is inflation, pure and simple. All the arguments that tell with overwhelming force against inflation tell against this. The solemn prohibition of the law, the pledged faith of the nation, the consideration of the rights of those whose contracts are based on the existing state of things—everything which makes inflation pernicious, unlawful, immoral, and disastrous—applies to this scheme. It was this view of it, doubtless, which left it in the Committee on Ways and Means with only one voice in its favor—that of Mr. KELLEY, who proposed it. It was, we hope, this consideration which compelled the House of Representatives to give it such a cold shoulder on Tuesday. It is this consideration which ought to obtain for it in every form, and at all times, unqualified condemnation. It cannot be tolerated without discredit. It cannot be favored without disgrace.

A WORD TO THE CUBANS.

All the City morning journals of yesterday had the following by telegraph:

"HAVANA, Dec. 16.—The following intelligence has been received from the head-quarters of the rebellion: 'The so-called Cuban House of Representatives, in session at Benjucal de Jiguani, have formally deposed CESPEDES from the Presidency, by virtue of the powers conceded the legislative branch in articles 7, 8, and 9, of the Constitution of Guimaro. The *object* of this act is understood to be the restoration to power of the old Junta of New-York. PANCHO AGUILERA will take charge of the Presidency, which is now filled, *ad interim*, by the Marquis of SANTA LUCIA, a member of the House of Representatives. Under the new Administration VINCENT GARCIA becomes Secretary of War; Dr. MACES Minister of Foreign Affairs, and CALIXTO GARCIA Commander in Chief of the forces operating in the Eastern Department.'"

It would have been more satisfactory if the originator of this intelligence had informed those for whom his news was intended of the locality of the head-quarters of the rebellion. Surely a revolt which asks the Congress of the United States to recognize it as a *de facto* power, which has displaced the sovereignty of Spain in a large portion of Cuba, and substituted therefor a new Government, exercising the usual functions of civil administration, with a House of Representatives and Cabinet Ministers, must have a local habitation. It must have some other seat for its Government, which the United States are to recognize, than a military saddle. The place wherein CESPEDES was deposed is given as Benjucal de Jiguani, but we do not find it on any map or in any gazetteer within our reach.

But this is not so worthy of note as the reason assigned for the deposition of the leader who organized the uprising at Yara, in October, 1868, and has been represented as at the head of the revolt ever since. It is not the mental or physical infirmity of CESPEDES, not incompetency of leadership in Cuba, or want of fidelity to the cause in that island, but a dispute about the agency of the revolt *in the United States*. Why is this? CESPEDES is overthrown in Cuba because he resisted "the restoration to power of the old Junta in New-York!" By the old Junta we suppose is intended the partisans of ALDAMA, as distinguished from QUESADA. The latter controlled the *Virginius* from the time of her procurement, in 1870, to her capture by the *Tornado*, and has recently printed in English a long-winded proclamation in his organ, the *Herald*.

If we are not much mistaken, this announcement, purporting to be by telegraph from Havana, but evidently inspired by the leaders of the rebellion, will set thoughtful people to inquire why it is that the Cuban agency in this City is so important as to revolutionize the whole of that reputed *de facto* Government which Congress has just been asked by Mr. COX to recognize. Is the financial and military head of the Cuban rebellion nowhere but in the United States? If this country is to recognize the revolt as a Government, the management of which is in this City, then certainly Congress is entitled to hear from the managers, whether Quesadistas or Aldamistas, what has been done or omitted, *within* the United States, which has created the recent revolution? In other words, the people of this country, who have recently had a charge put upon them, in thirty days, of more than five millions on account of this Cuban business, have a right to know what the refugee Cubans are doing in this City. Are they concerting measures, without the knowledge of this Government, to compromise the sovereignty, dignity, and treaty faith of this nation? Are they organizing here war and murder in Cuba, without the assent of Congress or the Executive? Are they setting on foot other military enterprises, in violation of our laws, to influence Spain, and give excuse for more illegal captures on the high seas and more inhuman butcheries on land? We freely offer our country as the asylum of *political* offenders; we refuse to surrender them under treaties of extradition; but this protection carries with it an obligation on the part of those who accept it—which is, obedience to our laws. We cannot allow our territory to be made a base for operations of individual war against other nations. That is an abuse of hospitality. How absurd it would be for our Constitution to prohibit the President from acts of armed force against other powers, and yet permit such things to be done within our jurisdiction by QUESADA or ALDAMA. We warn these Cuban refugees to be more circumspect, and especially do we suggest to them that the public are beginning to suspect that it is the Cuban clubs here which inspire, by one means or another, silly clergymen, like HEPWORTH, to heap disgusting calumnies on high officers of this nation. Let them be warned in time.

YOUNG FRANCE.

Among the instances of opposition to the unconditional prolongation of MACMAHON'S powers recently manifested in France, the following strikes us as rather novel and curious.

The Minister of Public Instruction had granted a holiday to the students of the colleges in Paris. In one of these colleges an address was immediately drawn up, protesting against a favor which, being usually significant of some happy event, was, they assumed, on this occasion, quite out of place and undesirable. Most of the other colleges quickly followed suit, and the gentleman who stands at the head of the Educational Department was honored with a number of addresses from boys who expressed their opinion that it would have been more becoming to celebrate, by a holiday, the day of the liberation of the national territory than the unpropitious victory of an unpopular administration.

Though boys will be boys, and wisely should be treated as such—though it seems hard to deny them the privilege of poking fun at the authorities when they have an opportunity—the recipient of their favor was in this instance anything but pleased with their fun, and he kept a note of all the names of those who were inoculated with Republican ideas; but whether to have them put on the roll of honor or in quarantine, is not yet known.

Now, we are not at all inclined to applaud youngsters who presume to teach their masters lessons. At their time of life they had far better receive lessons than give them. But, taking everything into account in the present transient condition of French politics, we cannot regard the act of those French students as one to be severely blamed. It seems to be one of many symptoms that are breaking out over France which seem calculated, together with the continuous Republican returns from the polls, to strengthen the hope that sooner or later the popular party will prevail. Such hope is, in a great measure, naturally based on the youth just merging into manhood. To these will probably be allotted the task of carrying out what the most sensible and the most patriotic portion of the people now vainly strive for.

The Republic has, so to say, been thrust upon the present generation of French politicians and statesmen. At any rate, it was brought forth by the force of circumstances, and of circumstances of a most distressing nature. A very few of the men who are capable of accomplishing much, desired it; still less were they prepared for it. It so happened, however, that at a certain hour it was the only thing around which the French could rally. Many of them, weary of repeated unsuccessful monarchical experiences, have since sworn true allegiance to the Republic; they wish to give it a fair trial; it is making converts every day, as all the late elections show. North and south, east and west, the nation is strongly biased in its favor. But it is particularly upon the young that the hope must be based of building a solid and enduring republic in the future.

We know how strongly the principle of authority works in French colleges; what strict discipline controls not only the students but the body of Professors. The Minister of Public Instruction is supreme. He superintends the dispensation of knowledge; he cuts off from, or puts on to, the official programme whatever he thinks fit; he can change the curriculum of studies to adapt it to certain ends and purposes. But we also know that whatever a curriculum may be, a Professor cannot be so circumstanced and snackled that his personal influence shall not exert a potent force; we know that of all Professors, that one will reach deepest in his pupils' minds and hearts whose personal influence is the most active and attractive. He only will give life to dead texts, and a living charm to class routine.

With the French, as with ourselves and all other people, it is of the utmost importance to have their young men properly trained, and imbued with the principles that are to guide them in the practical life of the nineteenth century, and according to the peculiar social conditions under which they move. This work can only be carried out by men who know what the requiremetns of the age are, and who, while cherishing those memories of the past which deserve to be cherished, do not madly stick to them, and shut their eyes to the sun of the future. We hope there may be many such men to aid the rising generation of France.

SHERRY.

Much attention has been called recently in England to the question, often discussed among *bon vivants* here, whether genuine sherry is now to be had. A number of persons have died of late in English towns from not very immoderate potations of this well-known wine. It has been much analyzed, and the history of its preparation set forth; and distinguished sanitarians have issued tracts showing, or attempting to prove, its deleterious character and effects. It appears that the native sherry in Spain is a wine of good, but not excessive, alcoholic proportions, say from fifteen to eighteen per cent. "proof spirit." The Spanish dealers, however, knowing the English appetite for strong wines, brandy and "doctor" it, till it contains twenty-six per cent. of alcohol. Indeed, the true sherry seldom goes to England or any foreign country except in glass. The sherry of commerce is flavored with various cheap native wines and other ingredients till it resembles but little the original product of Xeres, and is an exceedingly poor compound. The alcohol, of course, prevents any further fermentation, and when the Spanish wine reaches the London docks it must be still further strengthened by brandy, till it reaches the tremendous strength of forty-four to fifty per cent. alcohol.

The British public are consequently partaking, in their almost national beverage, not of a wine, but of alcohol flavored with grape-juice and various adulterations. A curious fact, also, should be remembered in connection with such wines. If the drinker took an old wine with the incredible strength of forty-four per cent. "proof spirit," it would not do him a tithe of the damage inflicted by a beverage in which alcohol has been filtered or artificially mixed. That is, the natural fermentation of the grape-sugar produces an alcohol which is somewhat softened or disguised by its natural accompaniments—its essential oils, fruity matters, and vegetable products. But artificial alcohol is destructive to the stomach, and acts with dreadful effect upon the brain. All wines of commerce in which brandy has been mixed are sooner or later injurious to the nervous system. They sow the seeds of rheumatism, gout, indigestion, and paralysis. We believe the brandied sherries and Madeiras to be pre-eminently beverages of this character.

A few years ago an interesting law case in this City, before Judge BLATCHFORD, threw much light on the business of adulterating sherry. It appeared from evidence on that trial that a wine could be manufactured out of various poor wines and artificial substances, strongly mixed also with alcohol, which not even an expert could distinguish from the pure, original wine, and yet that it would only cost a dollar a gallon; while genuine sherry, even in Spain, cost $4 gold per gallon. The power of skilled adulterators in imitating all natural odors and flavors, is one of the remarkable things in chemistry. Even so subtle a flavor as that of the essential oil in old sherry, which resembles the flavor of walnuts, can be counterfeited so that no expert could discover the falsity of it. It was evident on this trial that the United States have no more a pure sherry from Spain than has England. What is especially needed by those who require a pure wine tonic, is an unmixed, unbrandied wine of some strength. For all social uses, and under our stimulating climate, we think our people should eschew strong wines. The frequent and sudden instances we hear now of cases of paralysis, partial or entire, and of apoplexy, arise very frequently from too habitual use of sherries, and especially of champagnes, which last, being wines of arrested fermentation, are peculiarly dangerous to the brain and nervous system. Whoever in this country feels it right and best to drink wine at table, should drink clarets or some other light wine.

But our physicians undoubtedly need, in the tonics they recommend to their patients, a pure, strong wine, which may produce a sudden vigor or excitement. For this purpose, they cannot depend on any foreign wine. In a few years we shall, undoubtedly, in America, supply the market with such a native sherry. A pure wine is being produced by the community at Brockton, though it is not of sufficient strength as yet for this object. The Ohio and Missouri wines do not quite reach this mark. Nor can the California sherries be fully recommended, as the sugar is so abundant in their grapes as to constitute too heady a wine. The banks of the Hudson seem thus far to produce from the common Isabella grape the nearest to a pure American sherry, especially in the well-known Rowley wine, which, however, is something between a sherry and Madeira, and has a flavor of its own. This is from the Lower Hudson. A sherry is also made on the Upper Hudson, and these wines, when some ten years old, have quite the tonic of a pure sherry, and none of the deleterious effects of brandied wines. America itself may yet solve the question of how to obtain pure sherry.

ROMEO AND JULIET IN SHORT-CLOTHES.

There are not many things a boy or girl of the period can do that ought to astonish over much a really sagacious and observant parent. Least of all should it be possible for our youth to create surprise by anything they do in the way of marriage. In that direction they long ago emancipated themselves from any control of their elders, and indeed from all old-fashioned rules of propriety. Parents of the present may, it would seem, esteem themselves especially lucky if their children condescend to consult them at all on what was once regarded as the most important act of their lives. Young women appear to think nowadays of marrying pretty much as they do about buying a new bonnet, with, perhaps, a slight balance of reflection and anxiety in favor of the latter operation, as the more important of the two.

Yet, allowing for this modern tendency, a mild degree of amazement may be permitted to parents on receiving from their thirteen-year-old daughter, who has just stepped out for a walk, a note informing them that "she will be at home on Christmas Day and bring her husband with her." Such was the agreeable message which lately relieved the parental anxieties of a couple at Cohoes. Their daughter went out one afternoon for a stroll with a companion of her own years. Presently there came to them on the road a youth of the mature age of fifteen, with whom our Cohoes heroine at once fell in love. Her passion was as quickly reciprocated, and Romeo promptly took off his Juliet to his father's farm at Watervliet, where, safe from any rude interference, and without any tiresome delays, the twain were made one, and that dutiful daughter hastened to quiet her parents' anxieties by the affectionate announcement we have quoted.

The local paper, in describing the occurrence, says cautiously, "that it is one of the most singular elopements that has ever occurred in this vicinity." From the apparent prevalence of singular elopements indicated by this statement, the eccentricity of this one will not long, we should judge, engage the attention of that "vicinity." And, indeed, it is only the extreme youth of the persons engaged in it, and the brevity of their acquaintance, which makes the occurrence any more singular or disgraceful than some much nearer our own doors. Yet it seems not undeserving of more attention than the good people of Cohoes and Watervliet may be likely to give it. If school girls take to bringing home unexpected husbands with them from their daily walks, the result is likely to be confusion and inconvenience for many families. Every girl, of course, must find it pleasant to have a nice young fellow to carry her satchel to school and help dress her doll. But when the acquisition is attended with such serious consequences to the household comfort, it is only fair to give warning in advance, or else to go and live with the acquisition's family. It is not unlikely, however, that in the latter case people would show less alacrity than the parents of our Watervliet Romeo appear to have shown on marrying their son to a child neither he nor they had ever before seen, and without so much as notice sent to her relatives.

We are apt to be horrified at the mention of the French *marriage de convenance*, where the parents select husbands and wives for their children from other motives than that of love subsisting between the contracting parties. It is questionable if that system, faulty as it may be, is worse in its results than one which permits to children scarcely out of short-clothes, the absolute control of a step fraught with the gravest consequences, not to themselves alone, but to the well-being of society and the cause of public morality as well. For such part of occurrences like this as may be justly charged to home education and home influences, parents themselves are to blame. But part also is due to the laxity of our laws, for which we do not despair of seeing in legislation the appropriate remedy.

THE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The National Council of the Union League of America was held here to-day, Hon. J. G. Negley, of Pennsylvania, President, in the chair. The following were elected officers for the next year: Hon. J. G. Negley, of Pennsylvania, President; Ex-Gov. Wm. A. Newell, of New-Jersey, First Vice President; Col. Thomas R. Rich, of Maryland, Second Vice President; Charles G. Baker, of New-York, Secretary; William V. Alexander, of New-York, Treasurer. Important business of a private character was also transacted. The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

The Union League of America, in annual meeting assembled, would again solemnly reiterate its faith in the political principles which have guided its action from its establishment, and the practical application of which only has won substantial Republican victories, rejoices in the triumphant successes of the great republican party of progress, and pleads in the best interest of the nation that Republicans be united on these purposes until the end, when the wrongs and injustice still weighing down the aspirations of the people, and making a sham of citizenship in the freest government of the world shall pass away, and when the least right of the humblest citizen shall be guaranteed everywhere within the broad domain of this Republic. To this end the League adopts the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress, with a Republican majority, to pass without unnecessary delay, and of all true Republicans to sustain a bill guaranteeing and protecting to the last extent every right of the citizen without reference to race, color, condition, creed, or sect.

Resolved, That we gladly recognize in this matter the pertinent action of the latest National Republican Convention in declaring that all civil public rights should be guaranteed and the powerful aid of our noble and tried leader, President Grant, for his consistent appeals in his inaugural and subsequent message, for the protection which is due to the citizen in his civil rights, and we tender them our thanks therefor.

Resolved, That while we do not desire unduly to interfere in international affairs, yet, by our love of liberty and justice we claim to enter our protest against the cruelties exercised by the Spanish authorities in the Island of Cuba toward a portion of its free-born citizens, and more particularly toward that class of the human race still held in bondage, and we are satisfied that no permanent peace can come to the island until the bonds of slavery are stricken from their limbs, and, in view of these facts, we urge upon our present Congress the duty of according belligerent rights to those who are struggling for liberty in that island.

The constitution was amended in several important parts. There were two sessions of the council.

THE SOOLOO AFFAIR.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BRIGS MARIE LOUISE AND GAZELLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The *China Press* says the German brig Marie Louise was captured on account of her having been found at anchor among the Sooloo Islands a very little distance off the land. The brig Gazelle, also German, was likewise captured at a distance of four or five miles from the coast, according to the account of her Captain. These two vessels were loaded with arms and other munitions of war. The German Consul was present at the inquiry into the matter. He had received official information of the affair, and heard the declaration of his countrymen before the tribunal which adjudged that the capture of the vessels was under laws established from the earliest days of legislation in Spain, and which is in strict conformity with tribunals for the same purposes in other countries. The Marie Louise was not only found anchored off the coast of the Sooloo Islands, but had, before anchoring, already discharged a portion of her cargo, thereby violating all laws of contraband. The Captain of the Marie Louise remained on board of the ship. The people who made off from the ship were Mr. Field and the second mate. The Captain and the German Consul presented a protest customary in these cases, which, with the minutes of the matter, have been forwarded through the local authorities to the Home Government, who will give final decision according to Spanish law.

THE STATE BAR.

ACTION ON THE DEATH OF JUDGES PECKHAM, NELSON AND PARKER.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—The members of the State Bar met in the Assembly Chamber this noon, to give expression to their sense of regret at the death of Judge R. W. Peckham, who was lost on the Ville du Havre. The seats on the floor of the chamber were all occupied, and the galleries were filled with ladies and gentlemen. Hon. Matthew Hale stated the object of the meeting, speaking of the large and honorable service of the deceased in the Bar and on the Bench of the State, closing by nominating Hon. Amasa J. Parker to preside over the meeting, which was agreed to. On taking the chair, Judge Parker addressed the meeting and eulogized the late Judge. Judges Miller, Ingalls, Danforth, and Preston were chosen Vice Presidents, and Messrs. Peckham, M. T. Hun, and C. S. Fairchild Secretaries. Gov. Dix being present, he was invited to take a seat with the President.

Hon. J. H. Reynolds moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Chair named Hon. J. H. Reynolds, W. W. Campbell, Francis Kernan, S. Hand, and John Gaul, Jr., said committee.

The committee having retired, Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn rose and feelingly called attention to the death of Judge Nelson, stating he supposed appropriate action would be taken by the Bar. He referred to the fact that the Bar of New-York City had appointed a committee to attend his funeral. He would move the appointment of a similar committee from this meeting.

Mr. Hale stated he had received a number of letters from distinguished members of the Bar who were unable to attend this meeting. He would not read the letters, but simply announce the names of the writers, which he did. He moved they be published with the proceedings, as also the proceedings of the Bar meeting of Monroe County. Agreed to.

Judge Potter called attention to the death of Hon. John M. Parker, which he said was another case added to those before the meeting, reminding us of the great uncertainty of life. He, too, had just been suddenly called hence. Judge Potter then proceeded to speak of the virtues of Judge Parker. He moved a committee of five to attend his funeral, which was agreed to.

Judge Reynolds, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series of resolutions, which he read.

Judge W. W. Campbell moved the adoption of the resolutions, and spoke of the career of Judge Peckham. Messrs. Silvester, John Gaul, Ballard, Greene, Kingsley, and others also made feeling addresses, when the resolutions were adopted.

Judge Campbell moved a committee to prepare a suitable memorial of Judge Peckham, which was agreed to.

It was moved that the Committee on Resolutions present a copy of the resolutions to the Court of Appeals, to the Circuit Court, and to the family of the deceased, which motions were also agreed to.

The Chair announced the following committees: To attend the funeral of Judge Nelson—Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, Messrs. Sickles, Mead, George W. Miller, Moak. To attend Judge Parker's funeral—Judges Miller, Porter, and Danforth, and Messrs. Warren S. Kelley, and Wm. Lansing. To prepare a memorial of Judge Peckham—Judge Campbell, S. O. Shepard, A. J. Parker, Jr., Paul F. Cooper, Grenville Tremain.

Judge Reynolds read a letter from Hon. Lyman Tremain, which, after referring to the great loss the State had suffered in the death of Judge Peckham, closes with a suggestion that the members of the Bar cause to be painted a likeness of the deceased, to be placed in the room of the Court of Appeals.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts then addressed the meeting at some length, with deep feeling and eloquence, and the meeting then adjourned.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

COLOMBIA—NICARAGUA—HONDURAS.

PANAMA, Dec. 8.—Panama continues in the most profound peace and tranquillity, the only excitement being the celebration of the independence of the Isthmus on the 28th of November—the fifty-second anniversary. Cannon firing, bull fights, &c., were kept up until the 1st inst. Gen. Neira, the Ex-President, who failed in his attempted *coup d'état*, left Panama on the 27th ult. for Buenaventura. Business in Panama is still dull, and made more so by the failure of the banking-house of Messrs. Field, Pense & Co. in Aspinwall. These gentlemen decline to give any explanation to their creditors. Mr. Field, Sr., declines to see or talk with them, refers them to his lawyer, and announces that he will leave on the next steamer.

The United States steamer Benicia still remains in port. The Omaha is daily expected from Callao, where she was on the 28th ult.

According to the *Official Gazette*, the Republic of Nicaragua is considered to be in a state of war in consequence of the expedition of Col. [illegible] from Costa Rica, which, at the date of the 23d ult., had occupied Corpus in the department of Choluteca, in Honduras, and near to the frontier of Nicaragua. Not much fear is entertained that he will succeed, as Honduras may be considered pacified, and considerable forces from Salvador and Guatemala still occupy that State.

The bombardment of the Castle of Omoa, Honduras, by her Britannic Majesty's ship Niobe, Capt. Lambton Loraine, is still exciting a great deal of attention in most of the States of Central America. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala has directed the Honduras Minister in London also to complain of it on her part to the British Government as a very unfriendly act.

Honduras gave in its adhesion to the treaty of alliance between Salvador, Nicaragua, and Guatemala.

EXPULSION OF A MEMBER OF THE ALABAMA SENATE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 17.—The Senate, last night, unseated Mr. Hatch, Republican, Senator for Hale County, who was elected last Spring to fill a vacancy. It seems that Hatch was three years ago Postmaster at the county seat of Hale County. Moneys were missed from the mails, and Hatch made affidavits accusing Sanborn, his clerk. After Sanborn had been confined in jail several months, the investigation pressed Hatch so close that he wrote a confession of his own guilt, which was published, and he agreed with Special Agent Petherbridge to pay up. Suit was commenced in the United States Court, and Hatch was turned out of office. Hatch then ran for the Senate, and was elected by a large majority, but on the above showing the Senate declared him ineligible.

THE ROAD AT SEA.

At the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a committee was appointed to memorialize Congress in regard to the inward and outward courses of steam-vessels crossing the Atlantic, and asking for uniform legislation to secure the establishment of an international commission to consider as to the best methods of preventing collisions at sea. The committee has reported the following, which has been transmitted to Congress:

MEMORIAL OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONORABLE BODIES: The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, alarmed by the increasing frequency of collisions at sea upon the now thickly-covered ocean track between the American and European Continents, and fully believing that this terrible danger (which the late sinking of the Ville du Havre in mid ocean has brought into strong light) can only be diminished by some uniform legislation of the great maritime powers, respectfully prays that your honorable bodies will take early measures to secure the establishment of an international commission to consider this grave subject in all its bearings.

The table annexed presents a comparative estimate of the loss of life and property from collisions alone for the past six years. It is not possible, except by long and difficult research, to arrive at positive accuracy; still enough is shown to prove the need of some general legislation. It is not the purpose of your memorialists to propose to Congress any definite plan by which such perils may be wholly avoided. A total avoidance is in the nature of things impossible, but it is self-evident that an establishment of inward and outward ocean tracks for Winter and Summer passages within defined limits of latitude and longitude, and with sufficient penalties upon vessels and owners for non-compliance will greatly diminish the dangers from collision which are daily increasing with the rapid increase of ocean travel.

The directors of the Cunard Line, since the 31st of May of the present year, have laid down the courses for their steamers for the outward and homeward passages, specifying the latitudes at which the meridian of 50° must be crossed. This is a fair beginning in the right direction, but it is not sufficient for general courses for all vessels. Wide and well-defined tracks should be laid down, the true limits of which, in the opinion of your memorialists, can be best determined by an international commission, before which owners of vessels, ship-masters, and scientific observers may be heard—to the end that by thorough consideration and cordial consent may be had in the resulting legislation.

And for the establishment of such commission your memorialists will ever pray.

WM. E. DODGE, President.

GEORGE WILSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY—A GALA DAY FOR THE HUDSON RIVER TOWNS—A BANQUET AT THE OPERA-HOUSE.

Poughkeepsie held high festival yesterday. It was the pleasantest place in the State of New-York, was all day in a fervor of enthusiasm, scattering its hospitalities broadcast, and made friends with all its neighbors. And the cause of all this is that Poughkeepsie has an ambition. She would bind the east and west more closely than heretofore, would bring extreme points in both into nearer direct communication, and would be herself the focus of all this well-doing. In fact there were shrewd suspicions whispered abroad, and these sometimes took the form of pleasant banter, that Boston is to be deposed from her boasted hubdom, and that all her cherished glories are to descend to Poughkeepsie. The manner in which the latter would accomplish all these results, is by building a bridge across the Hudson, and it was the inauguration of this splendid enterprise which put the pleasant river-side city in such good humor yesterday. An agreeable fact in connection with this matter is [illegible] of attack on her supremacy that all New-England is delighted, that Hartford is in ecstasy, that Springfield is jubilant, that New-York regards the transaction with keen pleasure, and that Pennsylvania thinks nothing better could possibly happen. In truth, they all paid Poughkeepsie a friendly visit yesterday, and the procession and pageantry and hospitality were unlimited. The railroad interests appear also to be of one mind in this matter, and they were of course duly represented at the festivities. The object of the bridge, which is to cross the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, and the corner-stone of which was laid yesterday with abundant ceremony, is to connect Boston, Providence, Portland, Worcester, the iron-ore regions of Connecticut, Dutchess County, and the Hudson River with Scranton, Easton, the Delaware River, the coal and oil fields of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Oswego, Buffalo, and the West by a route in which there will be a gain of some eighty miles in a total of 500 miles, or a saving of some thirty per cent. It is strongly urged in favor of this undertaking that practically five of the great trunk roads on the west side of the river, or that opposite Poughkeepsie, and three on the east side, converge at that portion of the Hudson which this bridge is designed to cross. The charter to carry out the structure was obtained by Mr. Eastman, the present Mayor of Poughkeepsie, in 1872, when he was a member of the Legislature. Mr. Eastman is now the Vice President of the Bridge Corporation, its President being Mr. A. L. Dennis, of Newark, N. J., who has invested $550,000 in the undertaking. The structure will be of the truss shape, and the railroad tracks will be on the upper or top cord, at an elevation of 194 feet above the river. By the terms of the charter the company are empowered to erect four piers in the river, at a distance of not less than 500 feet apart. This will give five spans of 500 feet each, which will be abundant for the passage of the largest tows, and will not in any way impede the free navigation of the river. The entire length of the bridge will be about one mile, of which a trifle less than 2,500 feet is over the channel of the river. The other half will consist of land approaches, mainly on the east or Poughkeepsie side. The land piers will be built of solid granite or blue stone masonry. They will be eight or ten in number, and will vary in height from 20 to 80 or 90 feet. The piers on the bank will be somewhat similar, but lighter, and also more massive and substantial. The piers in the river present the greatest difficulty to the engineer, as they must be sunk about 130 feet below the high-water level in order to secure a solid foundation. The approximate estimate of cost is $2,000,000. The corner-stone, which was laid yesterday, belongs to Pier No. 8, and the spot where the ceremony took place is known as Reynold's Hill. It is an elevation of considerable height overlooking the Hudson, and from it a fine view of the river is obtained. It has been stated that Poughkeepsie was in quite a ferment of enthusiasm yesterday, and this was so even to an extent beyond anything which has been chronicled in her annals. And this was right enough, as the enterprise and foresight of her citizens were about to assume tangible and objective shape. Every one made holiday, and those who did not share in the processional activities of the day appeared at least in the capacity of admiring spectators. The display of flags was as great as might be expected to grace the commemoration of the Fourth of July. It was notable in connection with the interesting ceremonial, that it was entirely permeated by a Masonic element. The stone was laid by Major Gen. Husted, a Grand Master of the order, it was deposited according to the observance of Masonic usage, and the different orders of Masons were present in large numbers, and in full regalia. The liberal invitations which had been issued by the committee brought large numbers of visitors from Hartford, New-York, Boston, Pennsylvania, and, of course, the various river towns sent a representation to convey their kindly greetings to their thriving and progressive neighbor. Hartford was represented by its Mayor and by large numbers of its Common Council and prominent citizens. The Mayor of Boston was also present, and the States of New-York and Pennsylvania sent forward gentlemen of position and prominence. The following gentlemen were among those who took part in the day's proceedings, or were present as guests:

A. L. Dennis, Newark, N. J.; Geo. P. Pelton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Andrew Carnegie, Pittsburg, Penn.; Benson J. Lossing, Dover, N. Y.; Charles Wheaton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; B. Platt Carpenter, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; E. B. Osborne, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Harvey G. Eastman, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Strickland Kneass, Philadelphia, Penn.; George Innis, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; P. P. Dickinson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; John I. Platt, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Michael J. Myers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mayor H. C. Robinson, Col. C. H. Northam, James Bolter, Hartford; N. B. Stevens, Treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank; Street Commissioner Frederick Brown; Jeremiah Ensworth and Leman Oatman, of the Hartford Common Council; President Jackson, of Trinity College; Samuel C. White, Secretary of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company; J. G. Rathburn, Charles W. Cook, Abner Church, Dr. Hudson, Dr. Crary, Dr. Tremaine, Judge Elisha Johnson, Judge Goodwin Collier, Chief of Police of Hartford, the Mayor of Boston, Jeffrey O. Phelps, George M. Bartholomew, Simsbury, Conn.; Robert D. Levingston, John Cotton Smith, of Sharon, Conn.; J. Edgar Thompson, Pennsylvania Central Railroad; A. L. Dennis, Pennsylvania Central Railroad; Samuel Sloan, Delaware and Lackawanna; John J. Blair, Theodore Cuyler, Philadelphia; J. H. Linville, Keystone Bridge; Gilead A. Smith, James Roosevelt, Charles S. Baylis, Jr., C. B. Thurston, G. F. McCandless, G. S. Howell, N. Perry, George H. French, Hon. Homer A. Nelson, J. M. Tower, Wm. E. Pine, Grand Master of New-Jersey; George B. Adriance, G. Marshall, of New-Jersey.

The guests of the city were received by the Committee of Invitation, and the difficult task of marshaling the procession was proceeded with. It was of uncommonly extended dimensions, and like that procession of the issue of *Banquo*, in "Macbeth," threatened as if it would "stretch out till the crack of doom." It had both civil and military aspects, was gay with banners and regalia, and brisk with martial music. As it took its way to Reynold's Hill it was followed by large crowds, and the Roman fashion of climbing to towers and windows, and even, as we are told, to chimney-tops, found something like a parallel in the action of other admiring citizens. At 12:30 o'clock the procession formed in Market street and took the following order:

Col. Geo. Parker, Grand Marshal of the day, with the following aids: Robert Sanford, Mr. Pelton, C. Husted, E. S. Jewett, E. Parker, George Carsen, Egbert Smith, James Nesbitt.

Squad of police, under command of Capt. John Dobany.

Geo. B. Williams, Marshal of Aids.

Veteran Volunteers, 37 men, under command of Capt. Wm. Platts.

Twenty-first Regiment Band, twenty-two pieces, J. M. Flockton, leader.

Twenty-first Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. A. F. Lindley, with the following companies:

Company D, Capt. William Haubennestle, 37 men.
Company A, Capt. L. W. Vail, 35 men.
Company F, Capt. Muckenhout, 26 men.
Company C, Capt. Geo. Schlupe, 25 men.

Fire Department, under command of Chief Engineer Charles H. Shurter and Assistants Howard and Shields, with the following companies:

Peekskill Cornet Band, 15 pieces, Thomas Flockton, leader.

ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engine Company No. 1, 23 men, R. Noble, Acting Foreman.

Phoenix Hose Company, 20 men, E. W. Shurter, Foreman.

Engine Company No. 2, 20 men, Hewlett Lake, Foreman.

O. H. Booth Hose Company, 20 men, Hugh Blair, Foreman.

St. Peter's T. A. B. Society, with regalia, Peter Shields, Marshal, with 115 men.

Eastman College, E. White, Secretary, with 300 students, bearing banners, &c.

Knights of Pythias, 50 men in full regalia, under command of District Deputy Grand Chancellor F. E. Stickle.

United Order of American Mechanics, with regalia, under command of I. H. Wood, Marshal, with 50 men.

German Turners, 30 men, with regalia, C. Wentsel, President.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in full regalia, with 200 men, under command of A. G. Rothery, Marshal.

Eastman College Band, 22 pieces, John W. Hey, Leader.

Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 226, F. & A. Masons, with 225 men in full regalia, Geo. E. Cramer, Marshal.

Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 43.

Knight Templars, 50 men in full regalia, O. S. Atkins, Eminent Commander.

Fifty carriages containing invited guests from abroad.

On Reynold's Hill a very large gathering had assembled, and there was in consequence, some little difficulty in making one's way to the platform, or, being there, in catching a view of what was going forward. Up to this time the day had not been favorable for a ceremonial of the kind, by reason of a dense, chill fog that enveloped everything; but just as matters were in readiness for the laying of the stone the vapor lifted off the river, the sun shone out brilliantly, and the scene was picturesque and inspiring, and at times during the more solemn passages of the proceedings was abundantly impressive. As has been stated, the chief part in the ceremony was performed by Major Gen. Husted, Grand Master of the Order of Masons. He was assisted, however, by other members of the order, and all the forms which belong to Masonic usages in these matters were adhered to. With the stone were deposited a scroll bearing the names of the President and Vice President of the United States, copies of the New-York daily journals, and such other hints to a remote futurity, as it is customary to use on these occasions. After some further observances of a formal character, the Grand Master declared the stone duly laid. Prayer was offered on the success of the undertaking which had been thus inaugurated, and the Doxology was sung. The implements of his profession were then returned to Mr. O. H. Lenville, of Pennsylvania, the engineer having charge of the undertaking, with an expression of confidence in his ability to conduct it to a successful issue. A salute having been then fired, this portion of the day's ceremonial was brought to a termination.

THE BANQUET.

In the afternoon the citizens of Poughkeepsie entertained their guests to a banquet, which was served in the Collingwood Opera-house. The hall was handsomely decorated, its galleries were filled with ladies and gentlemen, profuse hospitality was extended to the guests, and social amenities and kindly intercourse gave a pleasant tone to the entire proceedings. Poughkeepsie applauded Hartford to the echo, and Hartford repaid the compliment with interest; New-York did not sneer at Boston, Boston did not declare herself the great centre from which irradiates all the intellect and progress of the country, and whenever Pennsylvania came in for notice, it was always of the most laudatory kind. The necessity of the Hartford delegation departing by a comparatively early train had the effect of shortening the proceedings a good deal, and rendered the speech-making pretty brief. Its tone, however, made up for its brevity. In nearly all the addresses delivered, the enterprise of Poughkeepsie was highly extolled, and the opinions expressed indicated something like a feeling that in bringing New-England and the West into closer communion she was about to perform a far more important feat than had even been accomplished in olden times in wedding Venice to the Adriatic.

The banquet was presided over by Mr. H. G. Eastman, Mayor of Poughkeepsie, who also proposed the subsequent toasts. In the first instance he delivered a brief address of welcome, and then proposed the toast of "The Bridge," which stood first on the list, which was duly honored.

Mr. Cyrus Swan then read letters of apology for their inability to attend, which had been received from Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, who wished the project the success which it merited, and referred to the important influence which it would have on the interests and trade of the country; from Gov. Dix, who expressed his pleasure in reference to the more familiar intercourse which it would establish between the State of New-York and Pennsylvania, and from the Governor of Pennsylvania and Senator Conkling, both expressive of their interest in the undertaking. Mr. Swan said that he had received letters from a host of others, which he had been invited to read, and worst of all a letter from the Governor of South Carolina to the Governor of North Carolina. [Laughter.]

The Chairman then proposed "The State of Pennsylvania—Her Fruits of Coal and Ore."

Mr. Theodore Cuyler responded, and spoke of the great progress of Poughkeepsie in the past and its assured progress in the future. Forty years ago, he said, he left Poughkeepsie, he being then a little boy. When he returned he found the old landmarks gone, the village grown into a city, and he stood like Rip Van Winkle just awakened from his slumbers. In responding more particularly to the toast, he alluded to the enterprise of such men as Mr. Edgar Thompson and Mr. Carnagie, who, he said, had made Pennsylvania the great State that it is. He referred, also, to her enormous railroad tonnage, which far exceeded that of the great State of New-York and of Massachusetts.

"New-England—Her Manufactures and Population," was the next toast, and was responded to in a few words of acknowledgment by the Mayor of Boston.

"The State of New-York" was acknowledged by Hon. H. Nelson.

The next sentiment on the list was: "The towns and cities represented by our guests—their common interest in the enterprise we celebrate will prove superior to every natural barrier between them, whether mountain or stream."

Mayor Robinson, of Hartford, responded in a very able speech, in which he humorously twitted Poughkeepsie on the possibility of her becoming the "hub of the universe" instead of Boston. He did not think that he was entitled to speak for all the New-England cities included in the toast; for how could he presume to respond for Providence, for Springfield, for Worcester, and, worse than all, for Boston?

Several other toasts were also proposed, including the "Manufacturing Interest of the Nation," "The City of Poughkeepsie," "The Organizations Participating in the Day's Proceedings," and "The Connecticut Western Railway," and duly responded to, and in the course of the remarks made, great interest was expressed by gentlemen connected with the railway interests in the project which the citizens of Poughkeepsie had just inaugurated.

The departure of the Hartford delegation, as before stated, had the effect of shortening the proceedings, which soon after were brought to a termination.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

If any evidence of Mr. Augustin Daly's resource and industry were needed, last evening's performance must be regarded as having supplied it. But two weeks after the opening night of the Fifth Avenue Theatre and the first recital of an unsuccessful play, the manager yesterday produced a fresh piece with a strong distribution of characters and a stage attire of rare beauty. "Parricide," thanks to the good acting of the artists and the splendid scenes and dresses, was then received with much favor. We are glad to record the fact, for ingenuity, liberality, and hard work, though occasionally misdirected, ought not to go unrewarded; and in his latest venture the manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre has, as heretofore, done his best to offer that which is less easily secured than most persons imagine—an enjoyable dramatic representation. "Parricide" is an adaptation of a French play called "Les Saltimbanques," given many times at the Paris Ambigu. Some years ago, M. Emile Gaboriau fell to writing police stories, and to the great popularity of these achievements is to be ascribed undoubtedly the birth of "Les Saltimbanques," which might as well be entitled the tale of a detective. From this remark it will be inferred that "Parricide" commands the attention of the spectator rather by its incidents than by the slender element it possesses of what Mr. Daly terms "human interest. These incidents, fortunately, are numerous and varied. The most important will furnish a more satisfactory idea of the drama than anything else. *Daccolard*, chief of a band of mountebanks whom he keeps about him to deceive the eye of the Police as to his personal movements, murders, with the aid of *Lubin*, his accomplice, *Mme. Delisier*. He fastens the crime upon *Laurent*, the son of the victim, by means of articles belonging to the young man, and cunningly scattered about the premises. *Laurent* is not only arrested on suspicion, but is openly taxed with the deed by *Pulchérie*, "the deserted one," who, having been stricken herself by the assassins, believes that *Laurent* has planned her own death. *Laurent* is tried and acquitted. But "society," of course, rejects him. Determined to assert his innocence, *Laurent* offers his services to the Police. They are at first declined, but subsequently accepted. *Laurent*, the detective *Roulé*, and several of their associates assume disguises, and speedily master the secrets of *Daccolard* and *Lubin*. These two worthies are finally caught almost in the act of committing a burglary, and several documents and the revelations of *Pulchérie* showing clearly that they were the assassins of *Mme. Delisier*, the curtain falls. Such is the theme of "Parricide;" its accessory episodes in which are chiefly concerned the banker *Luchapt*, a well-governed husband; *Emery Luchapt*, a dissipated youth, and *Emmeline*, a noble-hearted girl, who clings to *Laurent* through his many trials, do not need rehearsal here. Last evening's performance was brisk enough to show the whole drama to advantage. Mr. George Clarke portrayed *Laurent* with dignity and earnestness, and in the fifth tableau of the piece—the protean tableau, if we may employ the word—he succeeded capitally in concealing his identity. Mr. Hardenbergh, a skilled comedian, but rather given to emphasis in speech and excess in gesture, pictured *Roulé*, whom we may describe as an amplified *Hawkshaw*. In point of length, *Daccolard*, Mr. Fisher's rôle, is of less moment than either of the foregoing parts, but it is really the strongest in the work, and the actor endowed it with an amount of character not thrown in to any other. Mr. Davidge, as *Lubin*, excited merriment by familiar methods, and Mr. Louis James played with exceptional animation *Emery Luchapt*. The ladies of the company are not so privileged as the gentlemen. Miss Fanny Morant, as *Mme. Delisier*, has but a few lines to read; Miss Sara Jewett, as *Pulchérie*, has a scarcely heavier task; and as *Emilienne*, the betrothed of *Laurent*, Miss Minnie Conway has no more exacting duty to fulfill than to awaken the sympathy always within the reach of a young person of equally good appearance. The smaller rôles in "Parricide" were all filled to general satisfaction, yesterday, and, as before intimated, the *mise en scène* was perfect. We would willingly dwell upon the beauties of the last-cited feature of the entertainment if time and space permitted. Under the circumstances, we can but note, as deserving of a special tribute admiration, the exquisite "interior" in the third tableau; the green-room of *Daccolard's* circus—enlivened by the feats of a force of gymnasts, and by surroundings as appropriate as can be imagined—and the final sett, illustrative of the banker's "safe-room," and adorned with furniture the sight of which would delight a connaisseur. Several inaccuracies ought to be mentioned, too. In France, a detective does not draw up a *procès verbal*, but gives way habitually to a *commissaire*. Again a *commissaire* and a Mayor only wear a tricolor scarf: why, then, should *Roulé* and his subordinate *Torin* (who is also to be blamed for heterodox top boots) don the article? They do not hang in France, nor do they pronounce *Pulchérie* as if it were spelt *Pulshérie*. If the representation were not so complete it would not be worth while alluding to these minor defects, but Mr. Daly, we are sure, would prefer to have it held faultless.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

The great publishing firm of Harper & Brothers never make any special preparations for the usual Christmas and New-Year's demand for holiday presents for the simple reason that the extensive list of their regular publications furnishes every possible opportunity for selecting a suitable book, whether cheap or costly, for a present. Philosophy, fiction, history, travels, and religion, have all of them their special representative departments, and the size of the edition and the quality of the binding is a mere matter of taste and means. It would be hypocritical then for the Harpers to announce a special Christmas addition to their general stock—they well knowing that no such special addition is possible. All they can do is to direct the attention of purchasers to such of their publications as they deem to be most suitable for presents. This year the demand for books has received an impetus from what, at first, would appear to be a very unlikely source—the late financial crisis. But the fact is, the panic has not stopped the purchase of holiday gifts; it has only necessitated economy in the purchase. Thus many, while casting about for less costly but still pleasing presents, have naturally turned their attention with greater zest to books, and such houses as Harper & Brothers reap an indirect benefit. Of one thing visitors to this publication store may always be assured, that they will find a rare collection of some of the very freshest gems of modern literature from which to make their selection.

As Christmas comes around and our attention is more directly called to the Harpers' catalogue (a small library in itself) of new and standard works, it would seem that their list of publications had reached its limit, and yet one knows all the while that, a year hence, it will be larger and more perfect. This Christmas of 1873 is no exception to the rule. The Harpers are fortunate in being able to offer their customers works of the highest rank in literature and specimens of the arts of printing and binding. Among the most important of their new books are such valuable works as:

FLAMMARION'S ATMOSPHERE.—The Atmosphere. Translated from the French of Camille Flammarion. Edited by James Glaisher, F. R. S. With 10 Chromo-Lithographs and 86 Wood-cuts.

ELISEE RECLUS' WORKS.—The Earth: A Descriptive History of the Phenomena of the Life of the Globe. By Elisée Reclus. Translated by the late B. B. Woodward, M. A., and edited by Henry Woodward, British Museum. Illustrated with 230 Maps inserted in the text and 23 Page Maps printed in Colors. 8vo, cloth, $5; half calf, $7 25. The Ocean, Atmosphere, and Life. Being the Second Series of a Descriptive History of the Life of the Globe. By Elisée Reclus. Illustrated with 250 Maps or Figures, and 27 Maps printed in Colors.

SARA COLERIDGE'S MEMOIR AND LETTERS.—Memoir and Letters of Sara Coleridge. Edited by her daughter. With two portraits on Steel.

CARLETON'S FARM BALLADS.—Farm Ballads. By Will Carleton. Illustrated.

Although Mr. Carleton's ballads were only published one year ago, over 20,000 copies have already been sold.

THE POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—Selected and edited by Rev. Robert Avis Willmott. With English and American additions by Evert A. Duyckinck; 141 illustrations.

NORDHOFF'S CALIFORNIA.—California: For Health, Pleasure, and Residence. A book for travelers and settlers. By Charles Nordhoff. Illustrated.

TRISTRAM'S LAND OF MOAB.—The Land of Moab: The Result of Travels and Discoveries on the east side of the Dead Sea and the Jordan. By H. B. Tristram, M. A., LL. D., F. R. S., Hon. Canon of Durham. With a chapter on the Persian Palace of Mashita, by Jas. Ferguson, F. R. S. With map and illustrations.

FIELD'S MEMORIES OF MANY MEN AND OF SOME WOMEN.—Memoirs of Many Men and of Some Women: Being personal recollections of Emperors, Kings, Queens, Princes, Presidents, statesmen, authors, and artists, at home and abroad, during the last thirty years. By Maunsell B. Field.

PIKE'S SUB-TROPICAL RAMBLES AND LIFE IN THE MAURITIUS.—Sub-tropical Rambles in the Land of the Aphanapteryx. Personal experiences, adventures, and wanderings in and around the Island of Mauritius. By Nicolas Pike. Profusely illustrated from the author's own sketches, containing also maps and valuable meteorological charts.

FARJEON'S GOLDEN GRAIN.—Golden Grain: A Sequel to "Blade-o'-Grass." By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Blade-o-Grass," "Bread-and-Cheese and Kisses," "Grif," "Joshua Marvel," &c. Illustrated. (In press.)

Among standard works no more acceptable present could be made than the volumes already issued of Harpers' Household Dickens. They have the merit of being well got up, while within the reach of modest means, and are replete with original characteristic illustrations by American and British artists.

Two very excellent books may be singled out from a lengthy list as very suitable for boys. They are:

ADVENTURES OF A YOUNG NATURALIST. By Lucien Biart. Edited and adapted by Parker Gillmore. 117 illustrations.

DOGS AND THEIR DOINGS.—By Rev. F. O. Morris. Elegantly illustrated.

For girls nothing could be more suitable or acceptable than the beautiful series of "Stories for Girls" by Miss Mulock.

It may not be amiss to remind some present-givers that even Harpers' periodical publications are not to be obtained in every far-off country village. With the 1st of January a new subscription begins. A subscription then to *Harper's Magazine, Weekly*, or *Bazar* would be a most acceptable gift—the more so as they are forwarded, postage paid, to all parts of the United States.

THE KINGS COUNTY CORONERS.

Supervisor Fletcher, Chairman of the Supervisors' Committee, appointed to investigate the Coroners' office, has spent the last two days in searching among the records of the Board of Health and the County Clerk's office. On Tuesday he found that in thirty-four cases where bills for inquests held had been presented by the Coroners no corresponding death certificates were to be found among the records of the Board of Health. In the County Clerk's office, however, the inquisitions recorded, duly signed by the jurymen in each case, and setting forth in full the place and time of the inquest, were found to correspond with the bills of the Coroners. If there is fraud it can be easily proven by sending to the places named in the records of the County Clerk's office, or summoning the jurors recorded as having officiated at the inquests. No certificates were found to be missing yesterday. Mr. Fletcher says that the matter may admit of satisfactory explanation, and until the inquests are fairly proven to be either fictitious or the reverse, he does not wish it to go out that any wrong has been discovered. If there has been fraud, it can be easily made clear in a few days.

THE PRODUCE AND COTTON EXCHANGES.

The meeting of the Committee on National Finance of the Produce Exchange, which was called for yesterday afternoon, adjourned without transacting any business of importance. The committee will meet again to-morrow.... A meeting of the Cotton Exchange is called for next Saturday, to take action on the proposition to close the Exchange from Wednesday evening, the 24th inst., to Monday, the 29th.

THE RAILROAD SNOW-PLOWS.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the proprietors of the different lines of railroad in this City be notified to so arrange or construct the snow-plows used by them, respectively, as to prevent the throwing of snow, mud, and filth upon the sidewalk.

THE LOST STEAM-SHIP ISMAILIA.

Yesterday, the agents of the Anchor Steamship Line told a reporter of THE TIMES that all hope of the safety of the missing steam-ship Ismailia had been given up. The ill-fated steamer sailed on Saturday seven weeks, from this port, and had on board her crew of forty-five men, all of whom belonged on the other side of the Atlantic. A description of the lost steamer has been given before in THE TIMES.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD MARKET.

The Corporation Counsel has notified the Commissioners of the Eighteenth Ward Market that he will institute legal proceedings against them if they fail to file with the Clerk of the Common Council the original minutes of all their proceedings, together with the vouchers for payments made by them.

BURIED IN MUD.

About 9 o'clock on Tuesday night Robert Smith, residing in Bishop street, Jersey City Heights, attempted to cross the cut of the Newark and New-York Railroad, at Jackson avenue. He lost his way in the fog, and got into a quagmire, where he gradually sank at every step or effort to extricate himself. He shouted until his throat was raw and bleeding, but no one heard him, and he passed the night in the mud. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Mayer, a butcher, doing business on Ege avenue, started for market, and heard some one groan when passing near where Smith was fastened, and turning to find the cause, found the unfortunate gentleman. He had struggled until his strength was exhausted, and had sank to the chin. Help was procured and he was rescued. It is feared that he will not recover from the effects of the fright and exposure.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS NEAR THE MARKETS.

The Corporation Counsel has decided that the Superintendent of Incumbrances has authority to remove incumbrances from all places dedicated to public use; that his duties extend to the vicinities of the markets as well as to other portions of the City, and that the Superintendent of Markets and the Superintendent of Incumbrances have concurrent power to clear the avenues and approaches to the markets, but not to encumber them. The decision was rendered on the application of Col. Devoe, the Superintendent of Markets, who desired to have his jurisdiction over streets adjacent to the markets defined.

THE HIGH BRIDGE MURDER.

The trial of Edward Branen for the murder of his wife, at Highbridge, N. J., on the 21st of November, was continued yesterday at the Hunterdon County Court. Dr. Alspaugh resumed his testimony, which was to the effect that the death of the deceased had not resulted from natural causes. The witness was sharply cross-examined by the counsel for the defense, Dr. J. R. Todd, who assisted in making the post-mortem examination, gave some evidence corroborating the testimony of Dr. Alspaugh, when the court adjourned.

Christmas

Has annually been made happy in thousands of homes for the last twenty years by the present of a WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE.

Nos. 625 and 1,141 Broadway, New-York.
No. 306 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
No. 8 Newark av., Jersey City.—*Advertisement.*

Chocolat Menier for Breakfast.

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. Depot, No. 45 Beaver st. Chocolat Menier for luncheon.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

For the accommodation of up-town residents, D. ARNOULD, Confectioner, of No. 17 Wooster st., has opened a branch store at No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st., where candies will be sold at the same price as in Wooster st.—*Advertisement.*

The filthy and infectious "Sponge Pad" and pitiless iron "Finger Pad" Trusses have yielded to the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway. Easy, and never displaced.—*Advertisement.*

INDIAN BOX TRICK.—This surprising performance will be repeated by Prof. HARTZ, at Robinson Hall, next Monday evening.—*Advertisement.*

The Richest Hair Luster is afforded by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

Liqueurs.

WYNAND FOCKINKS, varieties.
RUSSIAN KUMEL, (Creme d'Allash.)
BENEDICTINE.
CHARTREUSE.
COPENHAGEN CHERRY.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union square.

Buchu.—The curative properties of this shrub in cases of dropsy, gravel, kidney diseases, and obscure disorders are now well known to physicians. Dr. HELMBOLD originally popularized this medicine, and no other chemist has been able to extract its virtues with equal skill. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is still the standard and genuine Extract. Patients and Physicians prefer it. The genuine bears H. T. HELMBOLD'S signature. All apothecaries sell it.

A Single Trial of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP for children teething never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and cures dysentery and diarrhea. Gives rest and health to the child and comforts the mother.

An Article of True Merit—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for throat diseases and coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit.

Gents' Seal Caps,
Mufflers, Gloves, and Gauntlets.
Ladies' Furs.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters, No. 519 Broadway.

Holiday Goods, Graphoscopes,
Stereoscopes, Megalethoscopes, Views, Albums, Chromos, Frames, Celebrities, Lantern Slides.
"Discounts to suit the times."
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Opposite Metropolitan. No. 591 Broadway.

For the Holidays

H. T. Wilhelm & Co., No. 1,152 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., sell their entirely new stock of China, Glass, and Earthen-ware, Clocks, Bronzes, Parians, Cutlery, Plated ware, &c., at panic prices.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
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MARRIED.

BURNETT—WENDELL.—In New-York, Dec. 16, by Rev. Dr. A. B. Carter, Mr. ROBERT L. BURNETT and Mrs. WENDELL.

BEVERIDGE—KNIGHT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, by Rev. J. De Witt Talmage, at the residence of the bride's parents in Brooklyn, GEORGE BEVERIDGE to Miss EMMA G. KNIGHT, daughter of Silas P. Knight.

FOLSOM—KRAMER.—On Tuesday, the 16th of December, at Grace Chapel, by Rev. John W. Kramer, father of the bride, assisted by Rev. Henry E. Hovey, JOHN GILMAN FOLSOM and CLARISSA KRAMER, all of this City. No cards.

FOOTE—CROMWELL.—Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. L. Stodard, JOHN M. FOOTE to FRANK, daughter of Jacob Cromwell, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

NICOLL—LEE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th av. and 48th st., by Rev. Dr. Ludlow, GILBERT O. F. NICOLL, of New-York, to ANNA VAN WYCK, daughter of the late Rev. Robert P. Lee, D. D., of Montgomery, N. Y.

POTTER—SMITH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. Edwin Potter, of Schroon Lake, N. Y., Mr. CHARLES B. POTTER, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARIANNE SMITH, of this City.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—Suddenly, on Monday, the 15th inst., JAMES D. ACKERMAN, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral service will be held at his late residence, in Webster av., near South st., Jersey City Heights, on Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Beechwood for interment.

ALLCOCK.—At Newark, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 14, of scarlet fever, ALBERT HUGH, infant son of Chas. H. and Annie E. Allcock, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The remains were interred at Millburn, N. J.

BELDEN.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday morning, MARGARET BELDEN, daughter of the late Henry Belden, of Norwalk, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, on Friday, 19th inst., at 11:45 o'clock.

BELLINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1873, MARGARET BELLINGHAM, relict of the late John Bellingham.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, James H. Bellingham, and her son-in-law, Hugh O'Reilly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 190 Prospect st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 19, 1873, at 2 P. M.

DAVIS.—On Monday evening, Dec. 15, CHARLES DAVIS, aged 62 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Bergen Point, N. J., on Thursday, at 2 P. M. The remains will be removed to Green-Wood Cemetery on Friday morning.

KENYON.—On the 15th inst., VARNUM S., Jr., only child of the late Varnum S. and Maggie T. Kenyon, aged 5 years.

His remains were removed to Middleville, Herkimer County, for interment.

RUSSELL.—On the 16th inst., CATHERINE C. RUSSELL, in the 61st year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother-in-law, A. P. Newkirk, corner of Bergen and Harrison avs., Jersey City, N. J., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 18th inst. The remains will be taken to Nyack for interment.

SLARK.—On Monday, Dec. 15, 1873, HELENA K. SLARK, daughter of the late Robert Slark, of New-Orleans.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles P. Palmer, No. 24 East 39th st., on Thursday morning, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

SEAMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, ANN C., wife of John F. Seaman, and daughter of Elizabeth and the late Edward N. Ebbets.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 95 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STURGES.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, LOTHROP L. STURGES, late of the firm of Sturges, Clearman & Co., in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral service will be held at his late residence, No. 116 East 19th st., on Friday morning, the 19th inst., at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SUTTON.—On Wednesday, 17th December, FRANK MILLS, son of Effingham B. and Mary L. Sutton, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 20th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 752 5th av.

TAGGARD.—Suddenly, at his late residence, No. 113 West 42d st., E. DESAIX TAGGARD, in the 32d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN DEVENTER.—On Dec. 17, WILLIAM VAN DEVENTER, in the 62d year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 126 East 44th st. The remains will be taken to Bound Brook, N. J., for interment.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

WARD.—At East Orange, N. J., Dec. 16, LUCY C., wife of Henry B. Ward.

Funeral services at her late residence, Central av., near Harrison st., Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends from the City can leave Barclay st. for Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad, at 1:10 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday, Dec. 15, at Newark, N. J., THOS. S. WILLIAMS, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Second Avenue M. E. Church, corner 119th st., Harlem, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1 P. M. Friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Thomas B. Tappen, are respectfully invited to attend.

The members of the Medical Board of the Eastern Dispensary are requested to meet at the Dispensary today, (Thursday,) the 18th inst., at 11 A. M., to attend the funeral of their late esteemed associate, JONAS P. LOINES, M. D. R. J. O'SULLIVAN, M. D., President. ROYAL B. PRESCOTT, M. D., Secretary.

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The Executive Committee of the City Mission earnestly appeal to the Christian public for means to support thirty missionaries, and maintain seven mission chapels, and the helping hands, and lodging-houses and other agencies of good. To pay off the debt remaining at the anniversary, ($7,000,) and to sustain the work at a reduced expenditure will require, for the coming year, at least $50,000. A few subscribers assume the salary of a missionary, $1,000. Others pay the sum required to keep a missionary woman at work, $360. Are there not others who, in like manner, will claim the privilege of maintaining a faithful man or woman to labor among the City heathen? The salvation of the City depends upon the citizens of New-York. The means and instrumentalities are on the ground. Who will lend a helping hand to make these agencies effective? Responses may be sent to M. K. Jesup, Treasurer, No. 59 Liberty st., or L. E. Jackson, Assistant Treasurer, No. 50 Bible House, or to A. R. WETMORE, Chairman Executive Committee, 365 Greenwich st.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
FIRST SALE
THIS DAY, THURSDAY,
ALSO, SATURDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.
THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 20, 1873, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 12 M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

APPEARANCE AND ILLUMINATION OF OUR STREETS
is greatly improved by use of the new "BOULEVARD" Lamps.

THE NEW "BOULEVARD" STREET AND Park Lamps, which, after a careful trial, were adopted by the City of New-York the past year, and which are now being adopted generally by the cities of all the States, can be had in either of the three styles upon application to J. W. BARTLETT, at the General Office, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY of the Society for the Relief of Half-orphan and Destitute Children in the City of New-York, will be held at the Asylum, No. 67 West 10th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7 o'clock. Singing and recitations by the children. Address by clergyman. Friends of the institution are invited to attend.

EYE-GLASSES AND SPECTACLES TO improve the sight; Opera, Field and Marine Glasses; superior to all others.
SEMMONS, Optician, No. 687 Broadway.

DENTISTRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CHEAPER and better than any other establishment in the City. Call and see. Extracting under gas at half the usual price. DR. WAIT & SON, corner 23d st. and 4th av.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

UNIQUE AND CHOICE DESIGNS IN REAL Jet Jewelry. No. 687 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting of the above association will be held at Head-quarters THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.
JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.
WM. GLASER, Secretary.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 17—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36¼; New-York Central, 78½.

3 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 25c.

4 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 4 ₩ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 36⅝.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, is £6,000. Consols for money, 91⅞@91⅞; for the account, 92. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 95½; 10-40s, 92¼; new 5s, 91¾. Erie Railway Shares, 36⅝. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 15c.

LONDON, Dec. 17—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 31s. ₩ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8⅜d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8⅜d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is strong; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, at 8⅜d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,700 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable December, at 8 5-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 8 11-16d. Produce—Petroleum, 13d. @13¼d. ₩ gallon for Refined, and 12d. for Spirits.

ANTWERP, Dec. 17.—Petroleum, 32f. for fine Pale American.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—Cotton quiet and easier; Middling, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 8,865 bales; gross, 9,663 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,738 bales; France, 1,589 bales; coastwise, 1,879 bales; sales, 8,000 bales; last evening, 3,200 bales; stock, 192,757 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 17.—Cotton easier; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 3,593 bales; gross, 4,047 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,905 bales; coastwise, 1,422 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 53,487 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 17.—Cotton—Demand moderate; irregular; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 3,921 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,276 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 73,520 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 17.—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower; Middling, 15⅛c.@16c.; net receipts, 2,063 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,188 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 47,013 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales at public auction were made at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 17: By E. H. Ludlow & Co., sale by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Geo. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of an unfinished three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.9 by 100.10, situate on East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, north side, 138 feet east of Avenue A, property sold for $11,000 to H. F. Hatch, plaintiff in the legal action. By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, sale under Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot, 20 by 108, situate on East Forty-fifth street, south side, 190 feet East of Lexington avenue, lease for twenty years, from April 1, 1870, ground rent $520 per annum, property sold to Nathan Herman for $11,100. By Richard V. Harnett, sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas in foreclosure, Thos. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100, No. 60 James street, south side, between Oak and Madison streets, property sold to John Gallahan for $4,800. The remaining sales of the day announced were adjourned, namely, sale by James M. Miller of the brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 238 East Seventy-ninth street, adjourned to the 24th inst., and sale by Joseph McGuire of five lots with unfinished buildings thereon, located on Madison avenue, corner of Sixty-third street, adjourned to Jan. 14. The attendance at the Exchange was quite large, but this was owing more particularly to several important stock auctions held after the real estate sales, details in relation to which will be found in the financial column.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Only two sales are noticed for to-day, namely: By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Chas. E. Crowell, Esq., Referee, of one lot on East One Hundred and Sixth street, north side, 275 feet west of Second avenue; lot 25 by 100.11.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. C. White, Esq., Referee, of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 88 feet west of Sixth avenue; lot 21.7 by 100.5.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 unfinished 3-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 119th st., n. s., 138 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot 19.9x100.10	$11,000

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 3-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lease of lot, East 45th st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of Lexington av., lot 20x100.5, lease dated April 1, 1870, term 20 years, ground rent $520 per annum	$11,100

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 3-story brick house and lot, No. 60 James st., s. s., between Oak and Madison sts., lot 16x100	$4,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.

Cliff st., s. e. s., 30.11 ft. s. w. of Ferry st., 28.8x324	$14,500
Carmine st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Bedford st., 25x90	38,000
Henry st., between Pike and Rutgers sts., 28.10x100	13,250
Mulberry st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Bayard st., 25x100.5, in part	2,500
South st., Nos. 4 and 5, 40.4x79.3x38.4x79.3	40,000
125th st., n. s., 296 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.2	11,250
22d st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x98.9	35,000
40th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.4	10,300
76th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 1st av., 50x102.2	6,000
79th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2	28,500
Lexington av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 37th st., 20x80	27,500
2d av., e. s., 98.10 ft. s. of 42d st., 24.7x70	21,600
2d av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 56th st., 20x68	12,000
8th av., s. e. corner 30th st., 22x60	36,000
Same property	36,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

46th st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100	$30,000
46th st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5	30,000

LEASE.

24th st., No. 26, East, 10 years, per year	$1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PRIVATE SALES OF CITY AND COUNTRY property, obtaining of money on bond and mortgage, &c., attended to by the subscribers at No. 77 Cedar st. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, JAMES BLEECKER, JOHN T. WHITE.

NEW SUPERB DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East 57th st., Nos. 20, 22, and 46 West 56th st., No. 1 East 53d st., Nos. 22 and 31 West 52d st., No. 7 East 48th st., No. 13 East 41st st.; 5th av., Nos. 520, 533, 584, 624, 781, and 782. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FIFTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., FIRST-class brown-stone house, 25x62x100; superior order; for sale at a bargain; others between Madison and 6th avs., $22,000 to $60,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF ARREARS, Dec. 1, 1873.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS for unpaid taxes of 1869 and 1870, and Croton-water rents of 1868 and 1869, under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York.—The undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton-water rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto," passed April 8, 1871:

That the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New-York on which taxes have been laid and confirmed, situated in the Wards Nos. 1 to 22, inclusive, for the years 1869 and 1870, and now remaining due and unpaid; and also the respective owners of all lands and tenements in the City of New-York, situated in the wards aforesaid, on which the regular Croton-water rents have been laid for the years 1868 and 1869, and are now remaining due and unpaid, are required to pay the said taxes and Croton-water rent so remaining due and unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office, in the Department of Finance, in the New Court-house, with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and if default shall be made in such payment such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the New Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the amount of tax or Croton-water rent, as the case may be, so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement and all other costs and charges accrued thereon, and that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the taxes and the Croton-water rents, the ownership of the property taxed, and on which Croton rents are unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Bureau of the Clerk of Arrears, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same. A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS, GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall st., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, BANKERS, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY,

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe.

Correspondents in Paris:

Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,

No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

DAVIDSON & BEECHER,

WESTERN LAND AND LOAN AGENTS,

No. 26 Broad st., New-York.

Parties desiring to buy or sell Western Lands, or to obtain 10 per cent. on capital, with perfect security, are invited to call on or correspond with us.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies bearing the traffic guarantee or obligation to purchase of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and that the said Great Western Railway Company require proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,211 45
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	24,255 82

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager, Great Western Railway Company.

1st December, 1873.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to WM. H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, No. 26 Sears' Building, Boston, will be received until FRIDAY, Dec. 26, 1873, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York. JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst. preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 6th inst., and reopened Jan. 8 prox. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6, 1873.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE KANSAS Pacific Railway Company, Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, and Leavenworth Branch, are requested to send their addresses to me, giving a description of the bond or bonds held by them, and how many, so that any information issued by the Company may be duly mailed to them. C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1874, at noon.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 119 Broadway, in this City, on Friday, the 26th day of December inst. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th, until the morning of the 27th inst. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

LOST.—ON THE AFTERNOON OF FRIDAY, NOV. 14, CERTIFICATE NO. 7,716, for 100 shares Toledo, Wabash and Western common stock, in name of E. B. Wesley, Receiver. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Transfer has been stopped and application will be made for a new certificate. LUCIEN H. NILES, No. 8 Broad st.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874, from 1 to 2 P. M. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

A GENTLEMAN OF THOROUGH EXPERIence in City banking, and a large and successful personal acquaintance with bankers and capitalists throughout the United States, wishes to connect himself with a banking or moneyed house, where his business and services would be made available; strict City reference. Address A. B., Box 112 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

At the annual election, held on 10th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	WM. C. ARTHUR,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,	ROBERT R. WILLETS,
SAMUEL SLOAN,	HENRY SCHUBART,
DAVID STEWART,	WM. H. SLOCUM,
DAVID J. ELY,	WM. BRYCE,
E. A. HAYT,	WM. L. ANDREWS,
WM. A. HADDEN,	JOHN E. DE WITT,
DEMAS BARNES,	BENJ. F. WEBB,
CHARLES MALI,	CHARLES W. SWIFT,
RICHARD W. HURLBUT,	L. MURRAY FERRIS, Jr.,
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,	THOMAS GARDINER,
A. A. LOW,	J. HENRY LANE,
HENRY IVISON,	JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
ELISHA BROOKS,	EDWARD B. BARTLETT,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. CASWELL.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, THOMAS C. DOREMUS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year. JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

$100 PER 100 SHARES, $250 PER $50,000 GOLD.

Stock privileges, gold privileges, (puts and calls,) double privileges in stocks and gold: all contracts negotiated on members of the Exchange or responsible parties. Explanatory circulars, with references, mailed to any address. LAPSLEY & BAGLEY, Brokers, No. 74 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will fund all interest on its bonds, up to and including Jan. 1, 1875, into five-year seven per cent. Coupon Bonds, convertible into the Company's First Mortgage Bonds at par, and into the lands of the Company at twenty-five per cent. off from the regular prices. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 23 5th av.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY HAS declared a dividend of Thirty per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., to all depositors and holders of certified checks or certificates of deposits who are not indebted to the bank either as drawers or indorsers. ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State, A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State, F. B. POND, Attorney General, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 16, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1874, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, and No. 233 South Fourth st., Philadelphia.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th day of December until 12th day of January, 1874. R. F. STEVENS, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER 42D ST. AND 4TH AV. NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FROM the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed to Jan. 14, 1874, inclusive. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK.

CAPITAL, $300,000; SURPLUS, $300,000.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier. WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874. NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared payable Jan. 5, 1874, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th proximo. THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is this day declared payable 2d January prox. JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL estate mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1874, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED, BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3, AND MONDAY EVENINGS FROM 5 TO 7.

Assets Over Ten Millions Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees have ordered that an interest Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1874. Interest not drawn will be added to principal. HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary. C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS (No. 20 Union place) has declared a DIVIDEND for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1874, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $5 to $1,000, and at the rate of five per cent. on larger sums; also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of three per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for three years, two per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for two years, and one per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. Said dividends credited as principal Jan. 1, 1874, and payable Jan. 19, 1874. A. GRACIE KING, President. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

WE HAVE TWO PURCHASERS FOR NEW-YORK, AND ALSO THREE FOR BROOKLYN HOUSES. PRINCIPALS ONLY NEED CALL. STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD. E. A. CONDIT & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 120 BROADWAY, EQUITABLE BUILDING.

WANTED—A FARM OF FORTY OR FIFTY ACRES in New-Jersey or New-York with good buildings; must not be over forty-five minutes from the City, and to cost about $12,000. Address HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,

CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—TWO sittings desired. Address, stating terms and location, E. G., Post Office Box No. 1,424.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW EDITION.

THORVALDSEN'S LIFE AND WORKS.

A new edition, with additional plates, printed on large paper and elegantly bound in cloth, gilt and black lettered. Price $4.

"Thorvaldsen's Life" belongs to romance, but his genius is an inspiration of art. The story of the man is pathetic as well can be; the history of the artist is full of heroism, aspiration, and triumph.—*Golden Age.*

No novel is so fascinating as the true story of a great life, and this is one. It is a graphic picture of the boy; the young man; the unfortunate, deserted, and tormented lover; the sculptor, with his great conception and works; the vigorous, untiring old man of seventy-two, dying "in harness." The volume is issued in a style worthy of the great subject by Roberts Brothers. The illustrations, thirty-five in number, were printed in Paris expressly for this translation; they are on India paper, from the original blocks, and are clear and delicate. The frontispiece is from Horace Vernet's portrait of Thorvaldsen. The two masters were warm friends.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Sold everywhere. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

ASK FOR NEW GIFT BOOKS IN YOUR SELECTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NOW READY:

THE LITTLE PEOPLE OF GOD, AND WHAT THE POETS HAVE SAID OF THEM. With an original Poem by JOHN G. WHITTIER, written expressly for this volume.

A choice collection of Poems about Children for the lovers of children. Edited by Mrs. Geo. L. Austin. One volume, small quarto. Elegantly and profusely illustrated by Fredericks, Bush, Merrill, and Miss Curtis. Price, richly bound in cloth, full gilt, $2 50.

The selections are excellent.—*H. W. Longfellow.*

The introductory poem by John Greenleaf Whittier is a consecration in itself. The book is compiled with exquisite taste, and is prepared in the most perfect manner as regards its mechanical execution.—*New-York Tribune.*

A choice collection.—*W. C. Bryant.*

THE BEST OF ALL GOOD COMPANY; OR, DAYS WITH THE GREAT AUTHORS, DICKENS, SCOTT, THACKERAY, AND DOUGLAS JERROLD. By BLANCHARD JERROLD. Cloth, extra, gilt top, $2 50.

We commend it both for interest and merit; and more information and pleasure cannot be bought for the price than in this volume.—*Philadelphia Age.*

CHILD WORLD.—Parts I. and II. By GAIL HAMILTON. Illustrated. Holiday Edition. Small quarto, $1 50. Popular Edition, $1.

Nothing better has been offered in English to children in years.—*New-York Tribune.*

SANTA CLAUS LAND. By Miss DOUGLAS. Holiday Edition. Illustrated. $1 25. Popular Edition, $1.

It is a wonderful and interesting story, well adapted to delight little readers.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

The trade supplied by Mason, Baker & Pratt, D. Appleton & Co., and Lee, Shepard & Dillingham.

_ For sale by all booksellers. Sent post-paid on receipt of price by SHEPARD & GILL, Publishers, Boston.

THE CHRISTMAS ANTHEM!

BY JOSEPH BARNBY,

With other valuable matter, in the new musical monthly, the VOX HUMANA, published by GEO. WOODS & CO., and sold by WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

The trade supplied.

THE ROOF-TREE,

An attractive little book by Mrs. Edward Gould, at A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO.'s, No. 770 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

GOLD, SILVER, RUBBER, PEARL, AND IVORY PENCILS AND PEN-CASES

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT NO. 25 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Gold, Silver, and Ivory-mounted

WALKING CANES,

The LARGEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST assortment in this City can be found at A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden lane.

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF WRITING DESKS, IN LEATHER AND WOOD, IS OFFERED AT A UNIFORM REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES. GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, NO. 812 BROADWAY, NEAR 11TH ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE.

Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nationalities for all situations. Apply at or address NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

AT HOWELLS' EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 102 West 42d st., corner 6th av.—White and colored servants supplied, recommended, and carefully selected; business conducted on honorable principles. Employers' fee, $1 50 for three months.

A GREAT NUMBER OF COLORED SERVANTS, male and female, for every capacity, want situations at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 548 6th av., at reduced wages.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties well; is clean and active with her work; understands the cleaning and care of silver, glass, and china-ware; is an excellent waitress; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy girl, who thoroughly understands her duties; is a very competent waitress and an excellent chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; good references. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has seven years' reference from her last place, and is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 250 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a nice private family; trustworthy and reliable; best City reference. Address I. A., No. 54½ West 32d st., *Times* Up-town Office.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private boarding-house; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT CHAMber-maid or parlor-maid; has good references; will go to the country if required. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid, and to do fine sewing; best City reference. Call for two days at 319 East 21st st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO English women; one as first-class cook or laundress; one as good chamber-maid, waitress, or to do general house-work; City or country; wages moderate; have best references. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av. above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN WOMAN, having excellent recommendations for capability, sobriety, honesty; is punctual and obliging; will go to City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can be highly recommended for sobriety, honesty, and neatness; will go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman, very respectable, and excellent cook; lived in the best families; country or City; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastries, creams, jellies, nice side dishes; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent young woman who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN AS COOK; WILL assist in the washing, or cook, wash, and iron in a small family, or general house-work; is faithful and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a capable woman, with best City references; City or country; wages moderate; to suit. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 11th st., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, NOT LONG IN THE City, to cook, wash, and iron, or do general house-work; country preferred. Call at No. 255 West 27th st., near 8th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL GO with or without a kitchen-maid; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT SWEDISH GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in some good family; she speaks English well; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS A GOOD COOK; would assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 48 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City reference; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING, AND AS GENERAL family seamstress, to go out by the day or month; or would act as a working house-keeper in a small family; would leave the City. Address Mrs. Campbell, No. 19 Sullivan st., during the week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent dress-maker and operator, one or two more engagements by the day or week. Call or address No. 10 West 54th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AS WORKING HOUSEKEEPer by an American widow; City or country; experienced; good references. Address Housekeeper, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; wages no object; City or country; is a good seamstress; used to children; good recommendations for honesty, industry. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMan not long in the country; is a good cook, nice washer and ironer, and is not afraid of work; City or country; wages moderate. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A DANISH GIRL, WITH reference, in a good family for general work; is willing to go to the country, and will make herself useful. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL as general house-worker; has good recommendations. Call at No. 98 East Houston st., up stairs.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A KITCHEN-MAID, WHO will do a little washing, or make herself useful in any other way. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY ACCOMplished Protestant French maid, who is an experienced hair-dresser; can cut and fit dresses, cloaks, and children's clothes; is very highly recommended from former employer; ladies to be seen; can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman as maid and seamstress, or would take care of one or two grown children; can cut and fit children's clothes, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Call at No. 507 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Felton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN (German Protestant) as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, BY a Protestant woman, in a private family; very best City reference. Call at No. 876 6th av., between 49th and 50th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman a few families' washing; understands French fluting, puffing, and shirt polishing. Call at No. 133 West 33d st., rear, first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class laundress; no objection to a boarding-house; good City reference. Call at 124 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City references. Apply at No. 212 East 37th st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse or seamstress; is thoroughly qualified for either position; is personally recommended by her present employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT'S NURSE, with the best of City references; is a reliable woman, having a thorough knowledge of children by night and day. Can be seen for three days at French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT American woman to do general house-work; good City reference. Call for two days at 201 East 59th st.

NURSE.—BY A NURSE, TO TRAVEL, TO TAKE care of an infant or children. Call at No. 391 8th av., second floor, front.

SEAMSTRESS, LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress, or nurse and seamstress.—By a highly recommended young woman; nine years in a family in the City; can cut and fit dresses; operate on different machines; experienced nurse for young or growing children; dress hair, and wait upon lady nicely; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, competent woman as family seamstress in a private family; makes all kinds of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's underclothing, shirts, embroidery, and dress-making finisher; has her own machine; will take care of grown children; best City reference. Call at No. 68 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 1,267 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., confectionery store.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman; very respectable; good waitress; excellent chamber-maid; best City reference; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, the getting up of salads, the courses of dinner, and waiting thoroughly in all its branches; can take a man's place in waiting; first-class City reference. Call at No. 229 East 20th st.

WET NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, whose baby (two months) is dead; can furnish references. Inquire for two days at Mrs. Hansen, No. 204 6th st., near Bowery.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for an active, capable young man, who attended him in illness, with intelligence and devotion. Address R. W. L., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY; GERman; speaks English; understands French; has good City reference. Call on or address F. M., No. 107 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable Protestant man who can do all branches of flower and vegetable gardening, take care of greenhouse, &c.; also take care of cattle and horses, drive, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single young man; understands the business and all its branches; is strictly temperate, willing and obliging, and can furnish the best testimonials. Call on or address J. C., No. 117 Macdougal st., at private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man as coachman in a private family; can produce first-class City references, and can be seen at his present employer's; none but a Protestant family need apply. Call or address R. W., No. 614 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; age twenty-four; single; not long from England; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; first-class references. Address W. S., No. 156 West 49th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man without children; can produce the best City reference. Call or address D. D., No. 131 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, with best of City reference. Apply at C. Graham's saddlery store, No. 68 University place.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as cook or waiter; can bring good reference. Address Robert, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL man; wife as laundress or cook; English. Address James Bennett, No. 1 Bleecker st., corner Bowery, third floor.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and has unexceptionable reference as to his character and qualifications. Address Victor, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT WAITER MAN, in City or country; a member of the English church, middle-aged, a short time in this country. Address J. Butler, 440 3d av., between 30th and 31st sts., top floor, front.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH MAN, AS waiter; a Protestant; will take a small place and low wages; or place as driver or as groom; wages $18. Seen at French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; City or country; best of reference; forty-five years old. Address, for two days, W. L., Box No. 29 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS A first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references. Call at 742 6th av., near 42d st.

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AS WAITER; City or country; good City references for capability. Call or address English, No. 208 West 37th st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS.—ACTIVE MEN CAN MAKE MONEY WITH "Lives and Portraits of the Presidents." A beautiful book for a holiday gift. JOHNSON, WILSON & CO., No. 27 Beekman st.

WAITER WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY RElisble and capable waiter, quiet, sober, and willing; must furnish excellent reference; French, Swiss, or German preferred. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. and 7 and 8 P. M. at No. 9 East 36th st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF two persons, a chamber-maid and waitress to assist in washing. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY (GENTLEMAN and wife) a first-class waiter. Address, with City references, Post Office Box No. 1,365.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE. —At low prices, blank books, stationery, and printing; diaries for 1874, expense books, ladies', gentlemen's and family wash-books, patent spring-back account books made to pattern.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, NO. 93 FULTON st., near William.—Highest premium awarded for blank books at the American Institute Fair, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to enter into engagements with owners of steam-ships for the transportation of freight from Portland to St. John and Halifax; also from Portland or Boston to Liverpool and Glasgow. The Grand Trunk Company will agree to furnish cargo for two large steamers a week, either at Portland or Boston, upon through bills of lading from all places in Canada and the Western States for Liverpool or Glasgow, upon divisions of the through rates to be agreed upon. Communications to be addressed to the undersigned. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

MONTREAL, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE URETHROTOME IS THE TERM CHOSEN to designate six instruments adapted to the different varieties of stricture; more than 2,000 cases have been treated during the past thirty years by the inventor. For three type cases, abridged from ten lectures to his private surgical class, inclose twenty-five cents to EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

500 NAMES SENT FREE FOR 50 CENTS. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

We have had placed with us, by a LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE, an assortment of TOYS, of EUROPEAN and DOMESTIC manufacture. The assortment is LARGE, CAREFULLY SELECTED, and UNUSUALLY FINE, and comprises everything NEW, NOVEL, and ATTRACTIVE in the TOY LINE. The selection having been consigned TO BE DISPOSED of at a SACRIFICE, MUST BE ENTIRELY SOLD BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON!

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

SILKS.—A handsome SILK DRESS is an APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFT.

COSTUMES.—One of our ELEGANT and WELL-FITTING COSTUMES would be HIGHLY APPRECIATED by ANY LADY.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—Either would make a SEASONABLE and SENSIBLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

DRESS GOODS.—DRESS GOODS in EVERY VARIETY, and UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES offered to make a SUITABLE PRESENT for a VERY SMALL OUTLAY OF MONEY.

FURS AND FUR SETS.—HANDSOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS in FURS of all DESCRIPTIONS. Also, superb SEALSKIN SACQUES AND JACKETS.

VELVETS.—Splendid SILK and CLOAKING VELVETS at PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

LACES AND LACE GOODS.—LACES and LACE GOODS of EVERY DESCRIPTION and variety. The assortment contains GIFTS of the most RECHERCHE CHARACTER, and PECULIARLY ADAPTED to the WANTS OF LADIES.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—There is in this department an UNUSUALLY FINE LINE of PRESENTS for gentlemen, to which the ATTENTION OF LADIES is called. Also, Jewelry of the finest grade and quality.

GLOVES.—TREFOUSSE, DESPRES and DENT GLOVES, in assorted shades and colors put up in quantities to suit purchasers.

FURNITURE.—A superb line of Fancy Jardinieres, Etageres, Easels, Fancy Tables Music and other stands, together with a fine assortment of goods in the department suitable for the HOLIDAYS.

UPHOLSTERY.—We have a large assortment of Upholstery Goods, from which many excellent selections for the season can be made.

FANCY GOODS.—A large and carefully selected assortment of Fancy Articles, Fancy Goods, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Bronze and other Ornaments, Card Receivers, Inkstands, Dressing Cases, Perfumery, &c. Also, small wares of every description, all exceedingly appropriate for the HOLIDAY SEASON.

This establishment will be kept open until 9 o'clock on the evenings of Dec. 22, 23, and 24.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

TOYS HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF TOYS, DOLLS AND FANCY GOODS OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION EVER DISPLAYED IN AMERICA. DOLLS

Open Evenings until Christmas.

TOYS Everything desirable for HOLIDAY GIFTS CAN BE FOUND AT THE GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF DOLLS

R. H. MACY & CO.

TOYS A CASH DISCOUNT OF DOLLS

TEN PER CENT.

TOYS is made on all purchases amounting to fifty cents and upward in the Toy and Doll Departments. The goods are marked in plain figures, and this reduction is made from the market price. DOLLS

To parties buying Holiday Wares to sell again or for Sunday-schools, Fairs, &c., a special and EXTRA DISCOUNT will be made.

TOYS This is the largest establishment of the kind in the world. Every care has been taken in the selection of the goods in the European and American markets, and the prices are as low, and often lower, than the prices made by wholesale houses. Owing to the fact of our importing direct and in such large quantities, we are enabled to make and sustain low prices against any competition. DOLLS

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE.

At the Great East-Side Establishment.

DURING THE HOLIDAYS

SANTA CLAUS

Will Hold His Levee,

UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK EVERY EVENING.

DONE AT HEAD-QUARTERS, PRO SANTA CLAUS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

309, 311, 311½ Grand; 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st. FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

COAL AND WOOD.

HICKORY WOOD

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

C. W. ALCOTT & CO.,

Corner Avenue B and 18th st.,

Have on hand a large and selected stock of HICKORY WOOD for open-grate fires, which we saw and deliver agreeable to order. Also, Virginia Pine and Oak for kindling. Call on or address by mail, stating quantity, sawed only, or sawed and split.

C. W. ALCOTT & CO.

Special Announcement.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

are offering

THIS DAY

300 pieces FRENCH

Camels' Hair Suitings,

manufactured from the finest soft wool, and exclusively for their retail sales, at the extraordinarily low prices of 50c. and 60c. per yard, the regular part value for $1 per yard.

50 pieces 48-INCH

Camels' Hair Cloths

at $1 and $1 25 per yard, value $2 and $2 50.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED.

These will be exhibited in the Broadway and Tenth Street Sections.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Extraordinary Attractions

FOR

The Holidays.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have placed on sale THIS DAY, 500 pieces

Mixed Wool Fabrics,

NEW DESIGNS, PERFECTLY FRESH, at 25c. per yard.

100 pieces

Colored Alpacas,

NEW SHADES, at 25c. per yard.

100 pieces

All-Wool Salines,

CHOICE COLORS, only 40c. per yard.

200 pieces All-Wool

Diagonal Serges,

Large portion Navy Blue, only 50c. per yard, value, 75c.

100 pieces ALL-WOOL

Empress Cloths,

Just received, only 40c. per yard.

3,000

Dress Patterns,

CALICOES,

12 yards each, WARRANTED FAST COLORS, only $1 per Dress.

1,500 Dresses

Tycoon Reps,

VERY HANDSOME, $2 50 per dress.

The above will be exhibited in the FOURTH-AVENUE SECTION, which, in addition to their present stock, will form the largest, cheapest, and finest collection of

DRESS GOODS

Ever offered in this City.

Their customers and residents of neighboring cities are respectfully invited to pay them an early morning visit, in order to secure prompt deliveries.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices. J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 33d st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian o 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM BOSTON.

*Russia, Wed'day, Dec. 17 | Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20
*Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24 | Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31 | Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 7 | Atlas, Saturday, Jan. 10
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 14 | Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 17

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Saturday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.........SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
BALTIC.........SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

GEORGIA.........Saturday, Dec. 27
PENNSYLVANIA.........Saturday, Jan. 10
VIRGINIA.........Saturday, Jan. 24

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Anglia.....Sat., Dec. 20 | Italia.....Wed., Dec. 31
Trinacria.....Wed., Dec. 24 | Ethiopia.....Sat., Jan. 3
California.....Sat., Dec. 27 | Caledonia.....Wed., Jan. 7

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry.

Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.

Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

Notice.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece, Wed., Dec. 17, 3 P. M. | Spain.....Sat., Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
Italy, Sat., Dec. 27, 11 A. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Bragg.....Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $28, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.........Danre.....Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE.........Lemarie.....Saturday, Dec. 27
ST. LAURENT.........Lachesnez, Saturday, Jan. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Guard.........Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Moore.........Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe.........Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman.........Jan. 7, ——
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.........Jan. 14, ——
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price.........Jan. 21, ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL.........Dec. 19.
CORINTH.........Jan. 9.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS.........Dec. 26.
ETNA.........Jan. 13.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. George B. Slocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

MONDAY, Dec. 22, steam-ship ACAPULCO, Capt. A. G. Gray, leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).........Dec. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).........Dec. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).........Dec. 24
CUBA, (Havana direct).........Dec. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).........Dec. 31

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Chrissman, THURSDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Thursday, Dec. 18.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Dec. 20.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Curtis, Dec. 23.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Holmes, Dec. 30.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, Morton, Jan. 6.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th-av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:00 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 8 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:45, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M. and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY, Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Tables.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

Saxton & Seabury, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. June 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children,

REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,

No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.

Winter recess ends Jan. 6.

For circulars address

E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS.

MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. The Winter term begins Dec. 1. First-class School. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, United States Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum.

Misses PEAKE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE Institute.—High School for Young Ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TEACHER, TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

AUCTION SALES.

Allen B. Miner, Auctioneer.—Sales-room, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO., ON FRIDAY, DEC. 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 42 White st., between Broadway and Church st.,

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF ALL THE FURNITURE, FIXTURES, &c., CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE PREMISES, KNOWN AS THE COLLINS HOUSE, comprising marble counters, steam engine, heaters, bronze chandeliers, patent French range, by Moneuse, with fixtures, complete, cost $1,000; Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany p't'd and black walnut bedsteads, black walnut and marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, rosewood and black walnut marble-top centre tables, gilt frame French plate pier mirror, with gilt marble-top pier, base, and cornices, rosewood minor back etagere, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, bed linen, real bronze chandeliers, gas brackets and steam heaters. Also marble-top lunch and oyster counters, marble-top dining tables, rosewood regulator clock, copper-ware, together with all the table-linen, china and glass-ware, cutlery and silver-plated ware, &c. The above is all in fine order, but little used, and will be sold without reserve, by order of the mortgagee.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The American National Bank of New-York hereby gives notice that it will sell at public auction, through Albert H. Nicolay & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

Thirty First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship-canal, Railroad and Iron Company, of $1,000 each.

Twenty-eight Second Mortgage Bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-canal Company, of $1,000 each.

Heretofore hypothecated with said bank by Charles Calendar, as security for a loan.

ROBERT SHERRARD, Jr., President.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1873.

R. Somerville, Auctioneer.

AT SOMERVILLE GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH av., will sell a large stock of INDIA, JAPANESE, AND CHINA GOODS, RICH RUGS, INLAID CABINETS, LACQUER PORCELAIN, and a great variety of small ware. Also, ARTIST FURNITURE, COSTUMES, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., on FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, 19th and 20th inst.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., Corner Greene and Houston sts., New-York City, Dec. 15, 1873.

Under authority granted by the Secretary of War, the undersigned will sell at this office on JAN. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., by public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, 17,472 pounds of TOBACCO.

The tobacco can be seen upon application to this office. M. R. MORGAN, Brevet Brigadier General and C. S.

AUCTION SALE.

By ROBERT HAYDOCK & BRO., store No. 6 College place and Park place, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock. French china, Bohemian glass, and fancy goods. Also, for account of whom it may concern, twenty-five cases Bohemian glass, vases, toilet sets, &c., damaged on the voyage per ship Hermine. Also, stock of Bohemia glass and china.

FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew.

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st.,

BOOK-CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

MACHINERY.

ANY PERSON HAVING A THIRTY TO THIRTY-five horse-power tubular boiler for sale cheap, can find a customer by addressing below; must be capable of standing 150 pounds cold water pressure, and not used more than eighteen months, and very cheap.

R. ASPINALL & NEPHEW, No. 67 1st st., Albany, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

An active, business young man, (American,) desires to engage with some established Real Estate Broker as partner, or for some interest; no capital, but willing to work hard; handsome penman, well educated, and can furnish undoubted references. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED, SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, IN a well-established manufacturing business. Capital required, $5,000. Address S. A. W., *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COREN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SALE OF HORSES.

Notice is hereby given that TWENTY CONDEMNED HORSES will be sold by the FIRE DEPARTMENT on MONDAY, Dec. 22, 1873.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN GREENPOINT WOULD accommodate two or three boarders; family small and quiet; terms reasonable, situation first-class; convenient to ferries to 10th and 23d sts., New-York, and more desirable than other parts of Brooklyn; modern built house, hot and cold water, gas, &c. No. 111 Kent st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR Madison square, would let two or three handsomely-furnished rooms, with board or without. Apply to Mr. BERGMAN, confectioner, Stevens House, corner Broadway and 27th st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, also single room, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST.,

Between Madison and 5th avs.—Private hotel; good accommodations at moderate price; table de hôte.

H. LEFLER.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A suite of large, light, elegant rooms on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.

NO. 210 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs., two hall bedrooms, comfortably furnished; hot and cold water; also baths; terms moderate; references.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTminster Hotel.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of highest respectability only.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE or separately; private table or board; also, family and hall rooms, third floor. No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON 35TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., can accommodate a single gentleman with board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL RENT fine apartments, with private table, for Winter or longer; house arranged for small select families desiring home.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., rooms on parlor and second floors; also, hall bedrooms, with or without board; private table if desired; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.,

Near 5th av., a pleasant room on second story, well furnished, with bath-room communicating. House and locality first-class. References exchanged.

NO. 227 WEST 25TH ST.—TO LET IN A PRIvate family, two or three splendid rooms; gentleman and wife preferred; table first class; no other boarders.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, en suite or separately; private table if desired; terms reasonable; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To families or gentlemen, with board; also table board; at No. 52 West 26th st., near Broadway.

NO. 337 WEST 28TH ST.—DESIRABLY LOcated rooms, with heat and gas, and first-class board, can now be obtained at No. 337 West 28th st.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.

Large sunny room on third floor, southern exposure, to let, with board; references exchanged.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 26TH st., on the American or European plan; fine suits and single rooms at reduced prices.

A LARGE SECOND FLOOR, SUNNY ROOM, closet and bath-room adjoining; breakfast if desired. No. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 13 BANK ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board; southern exposure; every convenience; location central; references exchanged.

NO. 53 EAST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with or without private table, at moderate prices; references exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.

Handsome parlor, alcove, and hall room, third floor, together or separate, with board; references.

NO. 109 EAST 31ST ST.

Second floor front room, hall room, and back parlor to let, with board.

NO. 32 WEST 19TH ST.

A parlor and bedroom on second floor to rent, with board, to adults; reference required.

NO. 86 5TH AV.—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, with or without board; very handsomely furnished.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, with or without board, for three adults and two children; situation above 20th st. and west of 4th av.; private family preferred; terms, with board, not over $50 per week, or $100 per month without board; references exchanged. Address Mr. CAMPBELL, Post Office Box No. 2,277.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, CHILD and nurse, a second floor, with open fires and private table; terms not to exceed $75 per week; location between 23d and 54th sts., and 6th and Madison avs.; unexceptionable references will be given and required. Address M. L., *Times* West-side Office, 308 West 23d st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of N. L. McCready, No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1873.

MATILDA A. ELDER, Executrix.
NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, Executor.

n27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. MARTIN, late of Bayonne, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence Bros., No. 16 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1873.

AMANDA S. MARTIN, Administratrix,
SELLECK Y. ST. JOHN, Administrator.

d4-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HAMILTON ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Martin & Morrison, No. 279 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of July, 1873.

DOROTHEA ARMSTRONG, Executrix.
PATRICK F. O'BRIEN, EDWARD MARTIN, } Executors.

jy31-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ORRIN J. ROSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of Cochran, McLean & Co., No. 464 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of August, 1873.

PHILANDER STEVENS, Executor.

au21-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREDERICK WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 31 Whitehall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 27, 1873.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Administrator.

au28-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (the store of Gottlob Gunther,) No. 105 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM ZINSSER, GOTTLOB J. GUNTHER, } Executors.

o16-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD D. LATHROP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 376 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth (8) day of April next.—Dated New-York the 8th day of October, 1873.

o9-1aw6mTh* WM. C. ENGLE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 108 East Nineteenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of November, 1873.

WM. BARTON, Executor.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,

are now open for the season.

Send for circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square, pupils can attend at their own convenience, and receive individual instruction in waltzing, &c. See circulars. A reception dansante FRIDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SALVINI'S ADIEU AND BENEFIT OF SIGNORA PIAMONTI. ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Close of the Salvini dramatic season, and positively last and farewell night of SALVINI, THE GREATEST LIVING TRAGEDIAN.

FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT of Signora PIAMONTI. Only performance of Giacometti's historical drama, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

SALVINI in his great role, ROBERT, EARL OF ESSEX.

PIAMONTI as ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, originally performed here by Ristori.

SATURDAY at 2, FAREWELL MATINEE, OTHELLO.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, parquet and balcony, $1 extra. Private boxes, four seats, $10. Family circle, 50c. For sale at Academy, at 701, and 114 Broadway.

SALVINI. MATINEE D'ADIEU—OTHELLO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY AFTERNOON. FAREWELL SALVINI MATINEE—OTHELLO. SALVINI in his grand impersonation, OTHELLO. HIS LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.

Admission, $1. Seats to all parts, $1 extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce that they have succeeded in making arrangements for THREE (3) EVENING PERFORMANCES AND ONE (1) MATINEE OF THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, Prior to departure for Cincinnati, commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, at 8 o'clock.

On this occasion will be performed Meyerbeer's grand opera, LES HUGUENOTS, with Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as VALENTINE. Mlle. MARESI, Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, AIDA.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, NILSSON'S FAREWELL.

SATURDAY, 27th, GRAND AIDA MATINEE.

The sale of seats will commence Monday, Dec. 22, at the Academy of Music, at 9 A. M.

N. B.—Subscribers desirous of retaining boxes for the above will please leave directions at the Academy.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30, commences at 8 o'clock.

EIGHTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

It is respectfully announced that previous to the production of Mr. Boucicault's new comedy, there will be a CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE EACH EVENING.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1873,

Will be presented, for the last time, Robinson's delightful comedy of HOME.

Col. John White.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

With, also for the last time, the farce entitled, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, E. ARNOTT, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, Miss KATHARINE ROGERS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, and Miss KATE BARTLETT will also appear in this entertainment.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, last time of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 20,

Will be produced Mr. Dion Boucicault's new comedy written for this theatre, entitled A MAN OF HONOR.

With entirely new scenery and accessories.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Over promptly at 11.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS of the new play LED ASTRAY, Written and arranged expressly for this theatre by Dion Boucicault.

THE THEATRE crowded to the doors every night.

Seats may now be secured TWO WEEKS in advance.

A decided and electric success.—"*Play-goer*," in the *Herald*.

The most entertaining, and will, doubtless, prove the most popular comedy presented to us since Mr. Robertson ceased writing.—*Evening Post*.

Of all the plays produced in New-York for years not one equals in interest and morality that upon the boards of the UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—*Evening Mail*.

Seldom, indeed, have we seen a French comedy whose tone is so pure, whose philosophy is so acceptable, whose sentiment is so wholesome, and whose dramatic interest is so well sustained.—*The World*.

An excellent acting piece, performed with spirit and smoothness, and illustrated by a stage attire elegant and tasteful.—*The Times*.

Characters by Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Weathersby, Miss Kate Holland, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, Stuart Robson, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, Wilder, and Quigley.

The Second Annual Grand Ball IN AID OF THE New-York Infant Asylum,

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

Academy of Music,

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

Tickets admitting one, price $5. To be had of the managers, or at the following convenient places:

Mrs. C. K. GARRISON, No. 40 Park av.
Mrs. JAS. M. BLACK, No. 91 5th av.
Mrs. F. H. TOWS, Gilsey House.
Miss ALICE SANDFORD, No. 462 West 22d st.
Mrs. JOSEPH WORSTER, No. 115 East 30th st.
Mrs. B. H. VAN AUKEN, No. 421 5th av.
Mr. L. M. BATES, No. 451 Broadway.
Mr. J. S. CASE, No. 91 Wall st.
Boxes of Mrs. JOHN McGINNIS, Jr., No. 37 West 42d st.

ROBINSON HALL,

16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,

TWO WEEKS ONLY,

COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 22.

In consequence of the immense excitement caused by M. Hartz's exposure of Spiritualism at Cooper Institute, he will appear as above in his most wonderful magical performances, introducing his reconstructed ANTI-SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS by means of THE INDIAN BOX and SPIRITUAL BASKET, (copyright,) which is pronounced infinitely more wonderful than any of the so-called "Spiritual Manifestations" ever witnessed, as it is SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE for any one to give a practical solution to this latest mystery.

MATINEES as follows: CHRISTMAS DAY; SATURDAY, Dec. 27; WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31; SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1:30. POPULAR PRICES, 50 cents, including reserved seats, which may be secured at M. Hartz's only store, No. 850 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. CUBA.

CUBA. SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, THE CHARITY AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION will appear for the benefit of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of the massacred martyrs of the VIRGINIUS, in Knowles' beautiful play, THE HUNCHBACK, and Suter's admirable farce, A QUIET FAMILY, cast with the full strength of the organization, aided by several volunteers. CUBA.

Mrs. SHERIDAN SHOOK.........Directress

Tickets $1. Reserved seats extra. At Academy of Music, or Union Square Theatre, and at door evening of performance.

THE FAIR IN THE CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, Madison av., corner 45th st., will continue all the week. Tables are filled with useful articles at reasonable prices. Refreshments served. Fair open from 2 till 10. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission, 25 cents. Good music every evening.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY S. OSBORNE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Henry S. Osborne, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. W. KOEHLER and FREDERICKA KOEHLER, bankrupts.—Pursuant to an order of the Court in the above-entitled matter, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by ——, auctioneer, at the auction-rooms and horse-mart of Wm. Van Tassell, No. 110 East 13th street, New-York City, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December, 1873, at 12 M., the following property of the above named bankrupts: Four horses, three sets of harness, two horse blankets, three trucks.—Dated Dec. 16, 1873.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAM H. MILLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Abram H. Miller, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1873.

M. V. CABB, Assignee.

J. E. Ludden, attorney for petitioner, No. 102 Nassau street. d18-1aw3wTh*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1874-5.

Treasury Department, Office of the Light-house Board, Washington, Nov. 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1874, for supplying ninety-nine thousand (99,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained pure Sperm, Colza, or Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich. JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM PILE-DRIVERS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing three (3) steam pile-drivers will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 2 o'clock noon of Monday, Dec. 29, 1873.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE,

14th st., near 6th av.

Mr. Charles FECHTER, who appears EVERY NIGHT And on SATURDAY MATINEE as CLAUDE MELNOTTE in the LADY OF LYONS.

This play must be shortly withdrawn to make room for ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES now IN PREPARATION, the first of which will be A SERIO-COMIC DRAMA of EXTRAORDINARY INTEREST, with Mr. Fechter in a SPECIAL CHARACTERIZATION ENTIRELY HIS OWN.

Prices—Orchestra Sofas and Stalls, $1 50; Balcony Fauteuil, $1 50; Dress Circle, $1; Second Balcony, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $12 and $15.

BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SENSATION.

AT THE RINK TO-NIGHT.

BATTLE! SCENE!

In addition to the usual Museum, Menagerie and Circus exhibitions, afternoon and evening, will be given THIS (Thursday) EVENING, for the first time, a gorgeous Military Spectacle of the leading historical event of the Revolution. Hundreds of men and horses are represented in actual conflict, amid all the paraphernalia and thrilling excitement of a fiercely contested battle. Viewed alone as a feat of daring Equestrianism, it is a triumph never before achieved or attempted, and will be repeated nightly. Admission as usual, 50 cts.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS 7:45.

HOLIDAY CARNIVAL!

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL of FUN AND FROLIC! G. L. AND C. K. FOX'S BRIGHTEST AND BEST GRAND SPECTACULAR AND COMIC TRICK Pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD, Illustrating the Adventures in Foreign Parts of the Merry Hero and His Hapless Compagnon du Voyage, Old One-Two, which are nightly witnessed by a multitude of delighted people, and create shouts of laughter!!!

MARTEN FAMILY! JACKLEY TROUPE! THE RIGL SISTERS! AND HERR LIND, WITH AN AUXILIARY FORCE OF OVER 300! FORMING THE LEADING HOLIDAY ATTRACTION OF THE CITY!

Special Matinee on Christmas Day. Regular Matinee every SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. T. G. RIGGS

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF MR. T. G. RIGGS AND ALL THE OLD FAVORITES.

EVENING AT 8. The versatile comedian, Mr. T. G. RIGGS, in Poole's new sensation, entitled THE IRISH DETECTIVE, supported by Wood's MUSEUM COMPANY.

AFTERNOON AT 2. The charming artiste, Miss MINNIE FOSTER, in her great sensation drama of the MAD CAP, MAD CAP, cast to the strength of the company.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,

have the honor to present in a GRAND CONCERT their REGIMENTAL BAND, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1873, in the following selections:

PART I.

1. Seventy-first Regiment Quickstep.........Eben
Band and Drum Corps.
2. Overture—"Wild Pranks".........Suppe
Band.
3. Selection—"Ernani".........Verdi
Band, with solos for clarionet and baritone.
4. Duet for two cornets—"Cheerfulness".........Gumbert
Messrs. Lederhaus, Hartman, and orchestra.
5. Bagatelle—"Orpheus".........Offenbach
Band.

PART II.

6. Grand Camp Overture.........Lindpaintner
Band.
7. Song Without Words.........Mendelssohn
For Brass Instruments.
8. Potpourri Huguenots.........Meyerbeer
Band, with solos for cornet and euphonium.
9. Flute Solo—Caprice de Concert.........Terschak
Mr. F. Eben and orchestra.
10. American Guard March.........Heinck
Band and Drum Corps.

Musical Director, FELIX J. EBEN.

WALLACK'S.

EXTRA CARD.

Mr. Wallack respectfully announces that on SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, 1873, will be presented for the first time, A LEGITIMATE MODERN FIVE-ACT COMEDY, Written for this theatre, by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.

ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, ELEGANT COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, APPROPRIATE INCIDENTAL MUSIC, And a distribution of characters including Mr. LESTER WALLACK,

Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, J. B. POLK, E. M. HOLLAND, C. F. BROWNE, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss LAURA ALEXANDER, (her first appearance here,) Miss BLAISDELL, and Miss B. BROUGHS.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The stage being required for the final rehearsal of the new comedy, there will be NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BLIND TOM CONCERTS.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, AT 8 P. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 19, AT 8 P. M.
MATINEE, DEC. 20, AT 1:30 P. M.

Tickets at the Hall, and at No. 114 Broadway.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Children under nine years half price.

GILMORE. 22D REGIMENT BAND. Arbuckle.

GILMORE. 22D REGIMENT BAND. Lefebre. 65 Musicians. Continuous and decided success. The "best military band in the country." Every Saturday night, at the armory in 14th st. Admission, 50 cents. 65 Musicians. Arbuckle. Lefebre.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT, READINGS, AND RECITATIONS.—By request, the Musical Club of Dr. CROSBY'S CHURCH, 4th av. and 22d st., will give another concert, (in costume of ye olden times,) supplemented by readings and recitations, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 22. Tickets at Pond's, No. 37 Union square, and at Gurley's, 4th av. and 23d st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK.—FRANCIS J. PACKWOOD, plaintiff, against MARY A. C. PACKWOOD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 6 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen thousand four hundred and ninety-one dollars and three cents, with interest at eight per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1869, on eight thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-eight cents thereof, from the 1st day of May, 1871, on ten thousand five hundred dollars thereof, and from the 9th day of May, 1871, on five hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-five cents thereof, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Nov. 13, 1873.

A. P. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1873.

A. P. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

d18-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—WILLIAM B. LEONARD, WILLIAM C. SHELDON, and WILLIAM H. FOSTER, plaintiffs, against CHARLES T. CARLTON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new County Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand four hundred and fifteen 92-100 dollars, with interest from the 30th day of September, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Oct. 21, 1873.

THOMAS S. MOORE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1873.—Dated Nov. 19, 1873.

THOMAS S. MOORE, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
n20-1aw6wTh* No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—ANNIE LOUGHLIN, plaintiff, against JOHN LOUGHLIN, defendant.—Summons for relief.(Com. not served.)—To the defendant John Loughlin: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 1, 1873. WM. F. HOWE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre street.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, on the — day of December, 1873. WM. F. HOWE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n27-1aw6wTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Next to Broadway, in 28th st. Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock. Seats for this theatre may always be secured six days in advance. The box-office for this purpose is open continuously from 8 A. M. till 11 P. M. Orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50. Dress-circle seats and general admission, $1. Family circle reserved chairs, 75 cents; family circle sofas, 50 cents. Boxes, $15, $12, $10.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT.

THE GREAT PARISIAN SENSATION,

PARRICIDE!!

BELOT'S WEIRD DRAMA of HUMAN PASSION AND HUMAN JUDGMENT.

Characters by Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. D. WHITING, Mr. GEORGE DE VERE, Mr. HART CONWAY, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss SARA JEWETT, Miss MINNIE CONWAY, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER and others.

MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1:30, and SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY, of PARRICIDE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

ENGAGEMENT OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU, Who will appear as KIT, or the ARKANSAS TRAVELER!!! Every evening this week and ON SATURDAY, MATINEE, AT 1:30.

This gentleman is properly esteemed by the Press and public as the BEST IMPERSONATOR OF AMERICAN CHARACTER KNOWN ON THE STAGE.

He will be sustained in his vivid portraiture of SOUTH-WESTERN CHARACTER BY THE ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

The drama will be presented with new and beautiful scenery, by Mr. THOMAS A. GLESSING and assistants.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BROADWAY THEATRE. REEVE.

Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' own dramatization of his most popular novel, THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

Produced under the immediate direction of the author.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF Mr. WYBERT REEVE, The famous English comedian, In his masterly and unrivaled impersonation of COUNT FOSCO.

The piece presented with NEW SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS. CAREFULLY SELECTED CAST.

Commence at 8. Carriages at 11.

FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Opens 7:15; curtain 8 o'clock. Popular prices.

Last week of The Distinguished American actor, EDWIN ADAMS, in

DEAD HEART. FIVE NIGHTS. TWO MATINEES. | FRIDAY, Dec. 19, TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT. DOUBLE BILL.

Sir Richard Harleigh in Dreams of Delusion, and Rover, in Wild Oats.

In preparation, Chas. Dickens' Christmas story of GABRIEL GRUB; Or, the Goblin that Stole the Sexton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.

THE VOKES, in their brilliant new fairy spectacle, the CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY. SPLENDID COSTUMES. UNIQUE APPOINTMENTS. GRAND CORPS DE BALLET OF 150 LADIES. Mlle. MARIE BONFANTI. THE LONDON MADRIGAL BOYS. CHARMING MUSIC. LEGENDARY TABLEAUX. GLOWING TRANSFORMATION SCENE. SATURDAY MATINEE AT HALF-PAST ONE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, A STORY OF THE HEART, By Bronson Howard, Esq., entitled LILIAN'S LAST LOVE.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

A GRAND FAIR

NOW OPEN IN THE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 3D AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS., ON THE 15TH, 16TH, 17TH, 18TH, 19TH, AND 20TH OF DECEMBER, 1873.

Proceeds for the benefit of the Mission.

ADULT TICKET, 20 CENTS.

ALL FRIENDS ARE CALLED ON TO CO-OPERATE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DEC. 29.

RECEPTION, TEMPLAR DRILL AND BALL.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

MORTON COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 114, 434, 626, 711, and 945 Broadway, and all the principal hotels.

THE PILGRIM.

EVERY EVENING except Thursday, and SATURDAY, 2:30 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING, benefit of First German M. E. Church, with lecture and songs in German. Supper, festival, and hall rooms to rent. Benefits given for societies and churches.

Gallery, 25 cents; parquet, 50 cents; balcony, $1. 1,500 persons attended Tuesday evening.

AN OLD FOLKS' CONCERT

Will be given THIS EVENING in the Central Presbyterian Church, 56th st., between 7th av. and Broadway, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents, obtainable at the door.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING TILL AFTER HOLIDAYS, PHRENOLOGICAL ROOMS, No. 389 Broadway. Character Reading with charts. Useful books for presents.

MR. TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE, at Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., FRIDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, is open (without cards) to ladies and gentlemen of respectability.

MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

A special meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New-York, will be held at the Law School, No. 8 Great Jones st., on MONDAY, the 22d of December inst., at 2 o'clock.

Dated Dec. 15, 1873. By order, WILLIAM BETTS, Clerk.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The polytechnic branch will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in hall No. 24 Cooper Union. Prof. J. V. G. Smith will read a paper; after which Dr. L. Feuchtwanger will exhibit minerals containing alumina, and explain their peculiarities. Admission free.

S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

Robert Weir, Secretary.

LECTURES.

LECTURE—AT JANE STREET METHODIST EPIScopal Church, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1873, by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, D. D. Subject—"Curiosities of Love." Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

THE THIRD LECTURE OF THE COURSE OF 1873-74, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, will be delivered by De Cordova, THIS EVENING, Dec. 18, at Steinway Hall, at 8 P. M. Subject—"Them Brown Boys of Browntown."

MUSICAL.

At 27 Union Square,

HAINES BROS.

Will offer their Fine Assortment of FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES at prices to suit the times.

Every Piano-forte GUARANTEED.

A few Pianos, which have been used a little, very low for Cash.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND 75 OTHER fine UPRIGHT, SQUARE, and GRAND PIANOS and ORGANS very low for cash on installments and for rent. Also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

BURDETT ORGANS.—THE NE PLUS ULTRA of reed instruments. Unsurpassed in tone. Elegant new cases. When you buy, be sure and get the best. BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, General Agents, No. 14 East 14th st. Cabinet Organs of other manufacture at panic prices, $40 and upward.

A LADY WILL SELL A MAGNIFICENT Weber piano-forte, full concert, grand, overstrung bass, rosewood carved case and legs, nearly new; original cost, $1,400; less than half price, for cash only. No. 28 3d st., near Bowery.

$50 TO $150 SAVED BY BUYING [illegible] liable, warranted Pianos, new and second-hand, cheaper than anywhere else, at FISCHER'S, No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE AGRAFFE ROSEwood overstrung (Goldsmith) piano-forte; immense sacrifice; also piano and stool, $50. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

BEAUTIFUL 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, agraffe treble, every improvement, fully warranted, $175; one do., perfect order, $100. Installments taken. E. CABLE, 107 West 23d.

PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY AD[illegible] dress for 25 cents. Address [illegible], Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

THE RING FRAUDS.

TRIAL OF HENRY W. GENET.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—TESTIMONY OF J. M'BRIDE DAVIDSON, EX-MAYOR HALL, AND THE DEFENDANT.

The trial of Henry W. Genet was resumed yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Daniels presiding. Mr. Peckham, Mr. J. C. Parsons, and Assistant District Attorney Allen represented the people. Mr. W. H. Beach and Ex-Judge Waterbury appeared for the defendant. The court and its approaches were crowded during the day.

Mr. Peckham opened the case for the people, and explained that the indictment charged the defendant with having by fraudulent means obtained the signature of Mayor Hall to a warrant for the payment of materials alleged to have been supplied for the Harlem Court-house. In June, 1871, the defendant, after procuring from Mr. McB. Davidson the bill in question, got it indorsed as correct by one John Scallan, who was a sort of superintendent in the building of the Court-house, caused it to be certified by Wm. M. Tweed, John McQuade, and J. K. Porter, the Commissioners of the Court-house, and after it passed through the Controller's office, it was presented to the Mayor, who put his signature to the warrant attached. In the ordinary course of business that was what was done with all similar claims against the City. The warrant with this bill attached was presented, and the Mayor, believing it to be a fair and valid bill, put his signature to the warrant, which was then indorsed with the name of the payee, and the money was paid by the Broadway National Bank. No iron, no article mentioned in that bill was supplied to the City of New-York, so that this was as complete and absolute a larceny, in the moral acceptation of the term, from the City of New-York as if the warrant had lain in the drawer of the Controller and Mr. Genet had stolen it. The question for the jury to try was whether Mr. Genet did present, or cause to be presented, this bill to the Mayor of the City of New-York, and whether the Mayor of the City of New-York relying on that bill as if it had been a true and valid bill, issued the warrant. Whatever phase this case might assume, that those facts were beyond question and dispute would appear in this case. It was perhaps fair and proper he should state what the defendant claimed, namely, that he made some sort of arrangement with Davidson, by which Davidson declined to furnish any goods to the City unless he received payment at the time of their delivery; that he presented this bill with the idea and intention of applying the money to the purchase of these articles, and that, having received this money, he sought out Mr. Davidson and asked him to take the money and deliver the goods, but Mr. Davidson declined to have anything to do with it. It would be shown that the offer to Mr. Davidson to take the money was made some months after the defendant received it, and that it was made after the extraordinary exposure in the Summer of 1871, with regard to the frauds that were alleged to have been perpetrated in this City, and when a great storm of public indignation had arisen. He (Mr. Peckham) believed that the idea of paying Mr. Davidson never entered the defendant's mind, but even granting that the defendant did intend, between him and Mr. Davidson, to purchase these articles, he was, nevertheless, guilty under this indictment.

J. McBride Davidson was then sworn and testified: I have seen that paper, (produced.) The bill attached was never presented to me. I gave it to Mr. Genet, and I never saw it again until I saw it before the Grand Jury. I never got any money on it or on the warrant. The indorsement on the warrant is not mine. I do not know in whose handwriting it is.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach—I have been ten years in business in this City. I have been engaged in the safe and iron business. I knew Wm. M. Tweed. I had a conversation with him at Albany on the subject of supplying iron work to the Court-house. I also recollect making an application to Mr. Genet at Albany about it. Mr. Tweed told me he would speak to Mr. Genet about my being furnished with the work. This was in the session of the Legislature of 1870-71. I recollect an estimate being made by myself. Mr. Genet told me what the building would require, and I then made out the estimate and the bill produced. I said that I could not furnish the materials unless the price was paid at the time of delivery. I said I had come to that determination on account of the difficulty I had had in collecting the money that was due to me by the City and County of New-York. The bill was presented to Mr. Genet in the latter part of May or the beginning of June. When I returned to town at the beginning of September Mr. Genet asked me to deliver the goods and I declined.

Re-examined by Mr. Peckham—I do not remember when the Legislature adjourned in 1871. I saw Mr. Tweed in his room, and I said I would like him to get me the contract for supplying some of the materials of the Court-house. He spoke of using his influence for me, and said he thought Mr. Genet would give me the work. I made out the estimate in accordance with Mr. Genet's directions. At the time I declined to supply the materials there was great excitement in the public mind in consequence of the statements which were being made in the public press concerning the frauds on the City Treasury.

A. Oakey Hall testified: I was Mayor of New-York through '69, '70, '71, and '72. The signature to the paper produced is mine. From general recollection of warrants I can tell what I must have had before me when I signed this. A warrant was always presented with a paper or papers annexed to it, and they would be papers which I believed to be vouchers representing the specifications of the general description written on the face of the warrant. I signed an average of 30,000 warrants a year, and out of these I rarely examined the vouchers beyond the extent of one per cent. The papers which I believed to be vouchers would reach me in bundles usually. Sometimes they would be in a pile, and sometimes they would be folded. There was always what I believed to be a voucher attached to the warrant, with a stamp on the back of it. Unless I had seen my signature attached to this warrant I should not have recognized it. I have no recollection of having seen these papers, (produced,) but from the general course of business, I believe there were papers annexed to the warrant with an audit on the back, or my signature would not be there. I signed this warrant as I did all others, because of my reliance on the signatures of the Controller and the Auditor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach—Mr. Genet was never before me in reference to this transaction. I have no recollection whatever of this warrant. I never signed warrants detached except for salaries. I have no recollection of this bill having been attached to the warrant.

Is there anything in the bill proper of Mr. Davidson when presented before you showing any action of any City officer on which you would have acted? Yes, the signature of Mr. Wiggins, book-keeper to the Controller.

This bill being presented to you in this shape, and having attached the authorization of the Controller and the Auditor, would you on that alone have signed the warrant? I would; I acted on my reliance on the Finance Department having control of all the fiscal affairs of the City. This bill must have come to me with the voucher attached.

By Mr. Peckham—I am acquainted with the signatures of Judge McQuade and Judge Porter to the bill. The stamped signature of the Controller and Auditor indicated to me that the Controller had signed the warrant and transferred it to me with accompanying vouchers, and that the bill was a true bill, or was believed to be so by them, and I acted on their belief.

Deputy Controller Storrs was examined at great length as to the routine of business in the Controller's office. The bill in this case, he said, was signed by Wm. M. Tweed, Judge McQuade, and Judge Porter, and purported to be for the amount in the annexed warrant. It was filled out by Mr. Corson on one of the blanks, and stamped by the County Auditor as correct.

In cross-examination the witness said the certificate of the County Auditor, handed to him, would not be in itself sufficient authority for making out the warrant because it referred to "the annexed bill."

Michael Meehan, general clerk in the Controller's office, testified that in filling up the warrant the bill and certificate were before him. The stamp of the County Auditor was not then on the bill; it was not there until after the warrant was signed.

Henry U. Garvin, who is employed in the Controller's office, and knows the defendant's handwriting, identified his (Genet's) signature to the receipt showing that the money was paid at the Broadway National Bank.

Mr. Beach said that there was no dispute as to the receipt of the money by the defendant.

Wm. A. Herring, Auditor of Account in 1871, identified his signature to the certificate and said the bill annexed must have been before him when he signed as the certificate refers to "the annexed bill," but he had no recollection of it.

Mr. Peckham intimated that the case for the prosecution here rested.

Mr. Beach submitted that the prosecution had not made out a case, but he was overruled by the Judge; whereupon,

Mr. Waterbury addressed the jury for the defense, and proceeded at the outset to censure the prosecution for having, as he asserted, endeavored to put into the box men who said they had an opinion which it would require positive testimony to remove. Having dwelt upon the defendant's family connections, and his election as a Senator for the upper district of this City, counsel, after remarking that he himself was one of those to go to Albany to defeat the charter, said it was in black and white on the records that Mr. Genet was laboring night and day to modify or defeat that charter, having only one gentleman to assist him, namely, Mr. Thayer, who was defeated at the last election. Finally the charter was carried, late in the day, those two gentlemen voting against it, and yet—though they could find nothing but that one voucher against him, after ransacking all the public records—the counsel for the people prosecuted this one of the two faithful among the faithless. Mr. Waterbury then commented upon the fact that the signatures of public officers on the papers before the Mayor were sufficient to authorize the Mayor in indorsing the warrant, and said this fact was so plain that though the defendant was indicted two years ago, they never dared to bring him to trial. At last election Mr. Genet received the nomination of neither party, yet, for the Twenty-first District, he received within 600 votes of as many as the Republican and Democratic candidates together. Mr. Genet was loved by all who knew him, and this trial was anxiously watched by a host of friends, who believed him to be incapable of a mean or fraudulent action.

John Scallan, who was the first witness for the defense, testified that he resided at One Hundred and Sixtieth street and Tenth avenue. He was Superintendent of the new Court-house at Harlem, having been appointed by the Commissioners. In the Summer of 1871, Mr. Genet brought him some money. This was after the publication in the newspapers of statements relating to the Ring frauds. The sum which Mr. Genet gave him was under $5,000. He gave it to the workmen employed in the erection of the Court-house.

Mr. Beach asked permission to be allowed to ask the witness what the defendant said when he gave him the money, but the question was ruled to be inadmissible.

The witness, in continuation of his evidence, said that as all the money intrusted to him had "run out," he used this money given him by Mr. Genet in paying the men.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Peckham he said that the Court-house was built to the height of a story and a half. A few beams were laid—he could not tell how many.

Q.—At the time you were building this Court-house were you building a house for Mr. Genet? A.—I was.

Mr. Beach—I object.

Mr. Peckham—I propose to show that this money which Genet gave the witness was for the building of Genet's own house. (To the witness)—How much did Genet's house cost? The house and stable cost $135,000.

And they are finished? They are.

What did you do after you got the money from Genet? I ordered the iron of Mr. O'Donnell.

Did you tell him that Mr. Davidson had refused to supply it? I did not.

Did you keep any account or memorandum of the expenditure on the Court-house? I did.

Have you any memorandum of this particular sum? No.

Have you nothing to show of the receipt of this money except your statement here? No.

What did you do with the money? I put it in my pocket. [Laughter.]

How long did you keep it? A month or so. I then paid it to the laborers, as there was money owing to them.

How much money was paid in respect of that Court-house? I don't know, except from what I saw in the papers.

But you paid out the money. Can't you tell me whether it was $5 or $500,000? Perhaps it was between $200,000 and $300,000.

How came you to be appointed Superintendent of the Court-house? Through the influence of Mr. McQuade and Mr. Genet.

Were there sinecures on the pay-roll? There were.

Do you know of any relatives of Mr. Genet who were there? No; I didn't put any there.

Re-examined by Mr. Waterbury—The money spent in the erection of Mr. Genet's house I got from Mr. Genet himself. When I was short for money for the Court-house, I borrowed money from Mr. Genet and paid it back afterward. To my knowledge, he did not receive a single dollar of the money voted for the Court-house. The City is still indebted to me for work done at the Court-house. I have only received $2,000 for my own services.

The defendant, Mr. H. W. Genet, was then examined and testified as follows: I am the defendant in this case. I reside in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, near Second avenue. I have resided thirty-two years in this City. I am now an elected representative of this City in the Legislature. I have before been a member of the Legislature. I was four years in the Senate, and I have filled the positions of Alderman and County Clerk. I took a great interest in the erection of the Harlem Court-house, and on the organization of the commission I was selected as counsel. Mr. Porter assisted me in the investigation of the title. From that out I had nothing to do with the commission, except to do certain favors which they required of me. Mr. Scallan used to ask me to put my name on the back of the warrants for the purpose of identification. When I got the money for the warrants I gave every cent of it to him. I never received anything, except $5,000, which was allowed to me by the commission for my services as counsel. I frequently accommodated Mr. Scallan with loans for the carrying on of the work. I felt great interest in the erection of this Court-house. We were paying $15,000 a year for an old dilapidated building, and as we were the largest polling district in the City, I desired to have a decent building. I never put a man on the pay-roll as a sinecurist. I declined to put any man on the work. I always insisted that they should get appointed by the commission. I had no control whatever over the money in Mr. Scallan's possession. While in Albany, in the Senate, Mr. Davidson spoke to me about the iron-work of the Court-house. I distinctly told him I had nothing to do with it, and that he must apply to the commission. I subsequently saw Mr. Tweed and he told me Mr. Davidson must get the work, and he asked me to go and see Mr. Scallan. Mr. Davidson afterward gave me the bill. He said: "Mr. Genet, I wish you to get me the money when the work is done, as I have had a great deal of trouble in getting money." He added that he would not deliver the goods until he got the money. I said I would see what I could do. From that day until the day I drew the warrant in the Controller's office I never paid any attention to that bill. When I went into the office somebody said a warrant from Mr. Davidson was there. I then stepped up and signed my name for him, as he had authorized me to collect the money. I kept the warrant in my pocket some time—perhaps three or four weeks—and went to his office several times for the purpose of giving it to him, but found him absent. One day I went to the Broadway National Bank, signed his name and mine, and got the money. I took it to him and offered it to him, but he said that having advised with counsel he would have nothing to do with it. I then went to one of the Commissioners, and he told me to give the money to Mr. Scallan. I did so. In my connection with the whole matter I had no intention to cheat or defraud. I never spoke to Mayor Hall or the Controller or the Auditor about this warrant or any other warrant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Parsons—About $88,000 of the money voted for the Court-house was placed to my credit. I did not receive anything more than the $5,000 for my services as counsel. I did not seek to have any money placed to my credit. I assisted in promoting the bill sanctioning the erection of the Court-house. Four of the persons employed under the commission were family connections of mine. George E. H. Lynch is my father-in-law, George E. Lynch my brother-in-law, Mr. Palmer my brother-in-law, and Mr. Jonas my cousin.

It being 5 o'clock the court adjourned till this morning.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

The stock market showed signs of weakness at the opening yesterday, and continued dull until the close. Western Union fell one per cent., notwithstanding the rumor of a dividend which was extensively circulated. It was stated on the street during the day that the directors of the company had decided to apply the net earnings to dividends, instead of placing them to the construction account. Gold showed a downward tendency through the day, and closed at 111¾.

The Sub-Treasury paid on account of interest $47,000, and for call bonds, $84,000.

The clerk in charge of the office of the suspended firm of Augustus W. King & Co. stated, yesterday, that no meeting of the creditors would be held, as announced in some of the City papers. The house claims to be making a private settlement with its creditors.

At the annual meeting of the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, held yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James R. Crenshaw, and Directors, Francis Morris, H. Hentz, C. W. Blossom, C. Walsh, Jr., M. Maury, W. E. Everett, M. Lehman, E. M. Fry, A. Yale, T. T. Bryce, Philip Table, S. B. French, F. Zerega, John C. Maximos, B. G. Arnold, L. A. Hopkins, S. Ranger, C. T. Gostenhoffer, John T. Hanneman, Henry Morgan, W H. Guion, A. B. Graves, John W. Durr, James Crawford, John Stewart, John B. Palmer, C. H. Strong, G. T. Doswell, J. B. Lafitte, R. N. Gourdin.

THE PASSAIC DISASTER.

The Coroner's jury in the inquest which has been in progress in Passaic, N. J., for some days past, returned a verdict at 1 A. M. yesterday after a deliberation which lasted nearly six hours. The verdict read as follows:

"We, the undersigned jurors, having been summoned according to law to inquire into the circumstances which caused the death of William Barclay and George McLean, on the the 4th day of December, 1873, in accordance with the evidence, find that the deceased came to their death by the falling of the building in course of erection by Alfred Speer, on the corner of Washington place and East Main avenue, which building was so insecurely put up by the said Alfred Speer that it fell, thereby causing the death of William Barclay and George McLean while standing on or near the sidewalk on the south side of Washington place, and we find that Alfred Speer failed to use reasonable care and judgment in the erection of said building, and is thereby guilty of culpable negligence; and we further find that those carpenters who acted as foremen on said building during its construction are censurable for continuing work when they knew the structure to be unsafe."

The verdict was signed by each of the jurors, of whom there were twelve. The charge of Judge Bedle to the Grand Jury is thought to have had some influence upon the verdict, which is generally regarded as a just and satisfactory one.

THE ANNEXED TOWNS.

The Board of Fire Commissioners have estimated that it will require $162,860 to extend the department into the new territory, consisting of that portion of Westchester County which will become a part of New-York on and after the 1st of January. The force for the new district will be denominated the Tenth Battalion, and will consist of eight companies—two steamers, two hook and ladder trucks, and four chemical engines. The Police Commissioners will assume jurisdiction in the new territory on the 1st of January next. Two new precincts will be formed, and denominated the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh. Mr. Smith, President of the Board of Police, states that about eighty patrolmen with the necessary officers will be required to properly protect the new precincts.

A LARGE BUSINESS FAILURE.

THE FIRM OF OBERHOLSER & KEEFER SUSPEND BUSINESS—THEIR LIABILITIES ESTIMATED AT $600,000.

Late yesterday afternoon, a report obtained circulation that one of the most prominent wholesale dry-goods and importing houses in the City had failed for a very large amount. Rumor at first placed the liabilities as high as a million dollars. The firm in question proved to be Oberholser & Keefer, importers and jobbers of foreign and domestic woolens, Nos. 327, 329, and 331 Broadway. The house suspended on Monday last, and have since been in communication with their creditors, with a view of winding up the affairs of the concern. A meeting of the creditors was held yesterday, when a statement setting forth in detail the assets and liabilities of the firm was submitted. The exhibit shows the liabilities to amount to over $600,000. The creditors will hold another meeting to-day, when, probably, a conclusion will be reached as to the best mode of procedure to be adopted. The house of Oberholser & Keefer was formed about two years ago, with an ostensible capital of $200,000, of which $150,000 was furnished by Mr. Worthington, the special partner, and $25,000 each by the general partners, Messrs. Oberholser & Keefer.

This capital would, however, appear to have been to some extent, at any rate nearly nominal. Mr. Oberholser, the head of the firm, last evening informed a reporter of THE TIMES, who saw him at his residence, No. 60 Orange street, Brooklyn, that he had not been required to put up his share. In explanation of this singular circumstance, he stated that the firm of Ely, Oberholser & Co. had been merged in that of Oberholser & Keefer; that Mr. Worthington, special partner in the latter, had also been special partner in the former, and that he (Mr. Oberholser) had paid a large amount out of his own pocket in settling up the affairs of Ely, Oberholser & Co. Into the details of the transaction he declined to enter further, more particularly as regards the precise relations existing between the new and the old firm. The business done by the house was very large, considering the amount of capital invested, their sales averaging about $3,000,000 a year. Misfortune has attended the firm almost from the day of its organization. In April last they were burned out, and were not able to resume business until August, which, as they claim, caused them a heavy loss, they having continued to pay salaries to their employes during the period of their involuntary suspension.

Mr. Oberholser states that the business of the house was mostly with the Western States. The majority of their creditors belong in New-York and New England. The financial crisis and consequent inability of their customers to meet their obligations, he assigns as the cause of the failure of the firm. The house, he said, had made every effort to maintain its credit, having by great sacrifices managed to reduce the amount of their liabilities by several hundred thousand dollars since the commencement of the panic.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bar Association was held last evening at the rooms of the association, to further consider the report of the Committee on Law Reporting. Mr. Edgar S. Van Winkle occupied the chair.

The committee reported that in compliance with the instructions of the last meeting, copies of the printed report had been circulated among the Judges, and that a number of amendments had been made in the scheme. These were as follows: In the first rule the names of the cities of Troy and Utica were added. Rule second was amended as follows: The members of the council shall act gratuitously. The term of office of three of the members first appointed by the Bar Association, to be determined by lot, shall be for three years; the term of office of their successors, and of all the other members, shall be for five years; all members retiring shall be eligible for reappointment; the members to be appointed by the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court shall not be residents of the City of New-York.

A few other amendments of slight importance were made.

Mr. S. B. Nash offered a resolution to the effect that the general outline of the scheme be approved of, and that it afterward be considered in detail.

Remarks were made by other members with regard to the Supreme Court reports being the greatest evils presented, and the propriety of the council having complete control of the reporting.

Mr. Wm. C. Whitney offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report as presented by the committee be adopted, and the scheme be approved, subject to such modification of detail as may be found by the council to be necessary or desirable.

Judge Emott suggested that it was a fault of the scheme that they would have to go to the Legislature. The scheme should be broad enough to cover all the courts of the State. Every system of reporting must begin with the Court of Appeals, and if the reports are not perfect, especially with regard to the Supreme Court reports, they will continue to be published as now, as the 600 members of the Bar Association are not enough to cause the suppression of any reports by withdrawing their patronage. He would entirely approve of the scheme.

The resolution was then adopted.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Lewis L. Delafield and adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint six members thereof as members of the Council of Law Reporting; that he notify the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court designated to hold general terms of his appointments, and request them to appoint two members of the Council as provided in Rule 1 of the scheme of reporting, and that he notify the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and the Attorney General that they are members of the said Council.

Resolved, That the Council of Law Reporting be requested to organize at the earliest practicable day to prepare and obtain signatures to the guarantee provided by rule 9, to issue an invitation to the profession to subscribe to the reports, to prepare proper laws incorporating the said council and regulating the subject of reporting generally as recommended in the scheme, and to take such steps as may be necessary to secure the passage of such laws by the Legislature, and to insure the success of the scheme.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the proceedings contemplated by the above resolutions be carried out with as little delay as possible, and that everything be done to secure the early appearance of the reports contemplated.

The association then adjourned.

THE FOG YESTERDAY.

Early yesterday morning New-York City and the North and East Rivers were enveloped in a dense fog, the heaviest perhaps that has been seen in this vicinity for years. It commenced about midnight on Tuesday, and was thickest from 4 to 9 A. M. yesterday. It seriously interrupted business, and the scene at the various ferries during most of the day was one of disorder and confusion. All the ferry-boats were delayed, and at some of the ferries the boats stopped running altogether. It was after 10 o'clock in the morning before hundreds of persons doing business in this City, and who are generally in the habit of coming to the City at 8 o'clock, could get over by the ferries connecting Brooklyn, Jersey City, and adjacent towns with New-York. The only accident worthy of note that occurred at the Fulton Ferry during the day was a slight mishap that befell the Mineola, which ran against the piers, and had a part of her railing carried away. No one was injured. One of the boats on the Catharine Street Ferry took about two hours to make the trip between Brooklyn and this City. The Roosevelt street ferry-boats only made two or three trips during the day, and stopped running entirely about 12 o'clock.

The ferry-boat Pavonia, on the Pavonia Ferry, in making a trip about 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, ran into a tug-boat and against the steamer Thomas Cornell, but caused no serious damage to either. The Pavonia afterward landed her passengers at the foot of Harrison street instead of her own dock, as usual. Beyond the great delay in making trips, nothing of interest occurred at any of the ferries during the day. Early yesterday morning, as the Yonkers passenger train was coming south, upon arriving at the corner of Fifty-first street and Eleventh avenue, it was run into by an engine used as a pusher on the Hudson River Railroad. The engineer of the latter excused himself on the ground of being unable to see the Yonkers train on account of the fog. Fortunately, no one was injured by the collision, though the passengers were very much scared.

CUSTOM-HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. R. Winkrop, for many years Chief Clerk of the Fourth Division of the Custom-house, was yesterday appointed to the vacant Deputy Collectorship of that division. The following appointments were also announced. Mr. H. C. Manning and Mr. W. F. Warren, additional deputies, at a salary of $3,000 a year; Mr. F. H. White, Chief Clerk of the Third Division; Mr. J. H. Clark, Chief Clerk of the Sixth Division, and Mr. Geo. W. Hart, Chief Clerk of the Seventh Division. The salary of Chief Clerks is $2,500 a year.

THE SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Julius H. Striedinger has been appointed by the Board of Fire Commissioners as instructor of the corps of sappers and miners, as provided by the charter. The corps is composed of all the assistant foremen in the department, and is commanded by Assistant Engineer Shay. They are to be instructed in the use of chemical agents to be used in blowing up buildings for the purpose of preventing the spread of large fires, and may prove a valuable auxiliary to the regular force of the department.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, DEC. 18, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

SPAIN.

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE SIEGE OF CARTHAGENA.

LONDON Dec. 18—5 A. M.—A dispatch to the *Standard* says the force besieging Carthagena have occupied the San Antonio suburb. The attack is progressing vigorously.

ITALY.

CHEVALIER NIGRA AND PRINCE NAPOLEON.

LONDON, Dec. 18—5 A. M.—Chevalier Nigra refuses to return to Paris while Prince Napoleon remains there.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY IN ENGLAND TO BEGIN DEC. 1.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The official inquiry into the collision of the Ville du Havre and the Loch Earn, on the part of the British authorities, will open at Greenwich on the 30th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON PRESS ON AMERICAN FINANCES.

LONDON, Dec. 18—5 A. M.—The *Times* this morning editorially approves of Secretary Richardson's additional taxation propositions, and thinks the demand for retrenchment is inopportune in view of the large expenditures necessitated by the Cuban difficulty.

The *Times* says that without a surplus of revenue the return to specie payments will be indefinitely postponed.

If Congress desires to practice economy, it might relinquish the back salaries. The *Times* does not believe that increased taxation will be voted this session.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

It is said that the debt of the annexed towns of Westchester County amounts to about $800,000.

Signor Salvini will visit the Italian school of the Children's Aid Society, at No. 46 Franklin street, on Thursday evening.

At the annual election of officers of the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, yesterday, James B. Crenshaw was elected President.

There has been a considerable decrease in the amount of crime committed in the City since the new Police Justices have taken their seats on the Bench.

Since Nov. 28, Mr. John T. Dennison, who left the Forty-second Street Depot for the residence of his son-in-law, in Long Island City, has been missing.

Mr. H. B. Perkins will lecture this evening at Washington Heights for the benefit of the Washington Heights Library on the subject of Public Education.

In consequence of the death and funeral of the late Judge Nelson, the appeals, &c., in the Circuit Court of the Eastern District will not be heard until Monday, the 22d inst.

The death of Mr. Lothrop L. Sturges, for many years a partner in the firm of Sturges, Clearman & Co., of Wall street, was announced yesterday. Mr. Sturges was 81 years of age.

Mr. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture on Friday evening next, at the Cooper Institute, on "Oratory," for the benefit of the Sisters of Mercy, Houston street.

The hearing in the matter of the Market Savings Bank, which was to have been resumed before Register Dwight yesterday, was postponed, on account of the absence of one of the counsel.

The *Illustrated Album*, containing an account of the Municipal honors paid to the memory of the late Horace Greeley, is to be presented to his family by a joint committee of the Common Council on Saturday.

The monthly report for November of the Supervisor of the *City Record*, just sent to the Mayor, shows that the expenses of printing it amounted to $924 70, and the receipts from sales were $62 56—a loss of $862 14.

The Board of Fire Commissioners have petitioned the Board of Apportionment for an additional appropriation of $162,860, to be used for the maintenance of the department in the new district annexed to New-York.

At the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Ladies' Educational Society, at Plympton Hall, yesterday, Mrs. Dr. Miller read a paper on "Truth," and Mrs. Prof. Lynnan read an essay on "How Shall we Make Happy Homes."

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday, to examine the estimates of the departments for 1874. After one hour's executive session, they adjourned, to meet at noon to-day, when the estimates will probably be passed as originally presented.

The Corporation Counsel, in a letter to the Controller, decides that the appointment of attendants upon the courts in New-York is vested in the Judges, and the act of 1870 transferring the power to the Controller is unconstitutional and void.

The calendar for the present term of the United States Circuit Court includes, among other important criminal trials, those of Ex-Senator Wm. M. Graham for embezzling the funds of the Wallkill National Bank, Charles Collender for making a false return of the condition of the Ocean National Bank, and Josiah Warren for murder on the high seas.

At a regular meeting of the Columbia Yacht Club, held at their rooms, foot of West Fifty-seventh street, Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore, John S. Gage; Vice Commodore, R. McWhinney; Secretary, James A. Smith; Treasurer, R. Wilson; Measurer, F. Papbet; Steward, J. P. Smith.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Kilbreth presiding, Mathew Dwyer, aged fifteen, of No. 64 Leroy street, and James McGrath, aged twenty-five, of No. 205 West Houston street, were committed in default of $1,000 bail each for snatching the pocket-book of Alfred Cook, of No. 419 West Twenty-sixth street, containing $12 75.

At 5 o'clock yesterday a tank containing forty barrels of benzine, at the oil works of Lombard, Ayres & Co., foot of Sixty-fifth street, North River, was set on fire by the sparks from a passing locomotive. The tank was destroyed, but the firemen prevented the spread of the flames to the other tanks. The damage will not exceed $500. This is the fourth time that a fire has occurred at the same oil works within the past three years.

BROOKLYN.

Divers went down again yesterday to examine the position of the barge Upland, sunk in front of the Navy-yard Dry-dock, but no other action was taken toward raising her.

The statement printed in a morning paper of yesterday that an attempt had been made to blow up the Minnesota, is, the Navy-yard officials say, a deliberate fabrication.

A fire occurred last evening in the public school on Manjer street, near Ewen, originating, it is supposed, in a hot-air pipe between the third and fourth floors. The loss on the building is about $1,500.

John Mulray, a man of many aliases and a notorious thief, who has served several terms in Sing Sing, besides passing many of his days in the Penitentiary, was arrested yesterday and identified as one of a gang concerned in a highway robbery on Patrick McCue, at the corner of Union and Van Brunt streets, on Tuesday night.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, James Hoey pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four years and nine months; Sylvester Meserole, indicted for burglary, was sent to State Prison for six years, and Thomas McComb, for a similar offense, was sent to the Penitentiary for five years.

LONG ISLAND.

On Monday afternoon last, Mrs. Peter Shotwell, of West Hills, while on her return from the village of Huntington, where she had been to purchase some goods, when about one mile from the village, on her return home, was stopped by three highwaymen who emerged from a piece of woods. They presented their guns to her head, compelling her to give up her money ($50) and her goods. One of the men then pointed his gun at her, threatening her with instant death, while his companions rode away. He then ran into the woods, and was soon lost to sight.

Yesterday afternoon, during the prevalence of the heavy fog, Mr. W. Underhill and his wife, residing at Oyster Bay, while driving home from Brooklyn, lost their way when at Woodhaven, and while driving alongside of the track of the Brooklyn Central Railroad, the wagon was struck by the engine of the eastward-bound train and mashed to pieces, the horse killed, and Mr. and Mrs. Underhill seriously injured. They were taken to Jamaica for medical treatment. During the day the fog was so dense on the island that traveling on the road was extremely dangerous, and a number of hairbreadth escapes are reported.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Cattle—Receipts about 1,500; market quiet; a few lots of good to fair native Steers sold at $4 50@$5 10; choice, $5 20@$5 50, with Extras at $6 10; common Texans, $2@$3 50; Stockers, $2 50@$3 75; shipments, 1,600. Hogs—Receipts about 24,000, but pens filled with former receipts; market moderately active, packers buying sparingly at $4 55@$4 75; shippers, $4 65@$4 85; shipments nearly 12,000.

[Advertisement.]

"Christmas comes but once a year," and KNOX'S magnificent stock of fancy Furs, for the ladies, and superb variety of gentlemen's Hats are unrivaled in attractiveness. In purchasing Holiday gifts, consult KNOX. He will suggest that only which is useful and appropriate, and money expended at either of his stores—No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, or Fifth Avenue Hotel—is money well spent. In selecting your Holiday presents, don't forget this pertinent fact.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Castalia, for Glasgow.—Domingo Estara, Thomas McIntosh, Miss M. J. Mason, Wm. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Lillian De Carlo and infant, George Boyne, Thomas Newbigging, James Gray, John Kelly, Joseph Higgins, William Dorward, Alex. Chisholm, William Mitchell, Richard Clark, lady, and children, and seventy-five steerage passengers.

In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.—Alexander Butler Duncan, Robert Donald, James Dalton, Sydney Ashmore, Mr. Henriques, J. C. Danby, G. Coupar, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gunn, A. Smith, A. L. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Austin D. Moore, Philip Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Renwick, Mr. and Mrs. George McKean, Chas. E. Cunningham, R. M. Sherman, H. Wallace, Oscar Tibbals, Hon. H. F. Elliott, L. W. Jennings, Edw. Terry, Miss Potter, Miss B. Potter, Arthur Moore, J. B. Penton, Allen Gilmour, John D. Gilmour, Miss Whitehouse and maid, F. C. Whitehouse, L. Simmons, Richard Potter, B. W. Jones, Leow Laptola, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wheeler, A. B. Meeker, Rev. D. G. Haskins, Joseph Hester, C. P. Hatch, F. H. Campbell, Wm. Lander, Ed. Waddington, Thomas Waddington, Mrs. John H. Thompson, Rev. J. W. Mitchell, James H. Evans, Achille Dreffus, George Austin, S. Swan and son, J. P. Donnelly, R. Campbell, Ellis Goldberg, John Teagle, George Smart, Lord Roseberry, Levi Parsons, B. C. Rumsey.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from San Francisco.—Capt. Kirby and wife, J. Percy, A. A. Parington, A. Schnider, H. McKedney, Geo. Goddard, Robert H. Duncan, M. Denbar, Wm. Howard, V. Weeks, John Pobelis and sister, W. R. Janeway, Mrs. Julia Prech, L. Dunlacker, J. Micheals, Wm. Cropp, J. W. Strong, Geo. Hatsler, and 45 steerage. From Aspinwall—Lieut. Judd, U. S. N., Dr. J. C. Spear, U. S. N., Jno. A. Tobin, U. S. N., Capt. Horton, S. Harrison, F. F. Marbury, Wm. Johnson, Geo. Waddell, Arthur Vellarrevillo, Jack Thorington, Mr. Pierce, Miss Nash, Sister Arimenia, Louis Sylvester, W. W. Webb, E. J. Frost, M. D. Gress, Paul Lunn, Chas. Binger, D. S. Malcolm, E. Foley, and a Corporal and four United States marines.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:19 | Sun sets....4:34 | Moon rises...6:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:38 | Gov.Island..7:27 | Hell Gate....8:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; America, (Ger.,) Bussius, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Wyoming, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Perit, Ellis, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Lunt Brothers; Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del, A. Abbott.

Barks Carline, (Ital.,) Ausaldo, Cork or Falmouth, J. C. Seager; Pearl, Ryder, Smyrna, J. H. Winchester & Co.; James McCarty, McCarty, Marseilles, J. Henry; Autometté C., (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Gibraltar and Genoa, Slocovich & Co.; Jrer Dubrovachi, (Aus.,) Proroh, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Constantia, (Norw.,) Fellaken, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Edward (Ger.,) Halberford, Philadelphia, H. Koop & Co.

Brigs Leona, (Br.,) Bishop, Kingston, Jam., S. De Cordova & Co.; Venture, (Br.,) Davison, Bahia, (Brazil,) J. F. Whitney & Co.; Fornax, (Br.,) Moore, Queenstown or Falmouth, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Prentiss Hobbs, Dodge, Smyrna, H. W. Lond & Co.

Schrs. Gerent, (Br.,) Sanford, Cornwallis, N. S., Peniston & Co.; E. A. De Hart, Brigham, Baracoa, E. Puig & Co.; D. B. Everett, Guerney, Kingston, Jam., S. D. Cordova; William H. Van Brunt, Hingham, Key West, Benner & Pinckney; William M. Jones, Davis, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Champion Lockwood, Charleston 14th inst., with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co. On Sunday, 14th, at 11:30 P. M., 20 miles S. W. Frying Pan Light-ship, passed steamer towing Monitor.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Humboldt, (Ger.,) Blanck, Stettin Nov. 21, Antwerp 28th, and Portland, Eng., Dec. 1, with mdse. and 115 passengers to Chas. Rammelsberg & Co.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston Dec. 6, and Key West 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Dec. 13, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Kempton, Savannah Dec. 13, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Bark Roycroft, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Purdy, Rotterdam 34 ds., with mdse. to Heney & Parker.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—Arr. schr. Daniel Webster, from Cape Haytien, having come off George's Island without damage.

The steamer Forest City at this port, from Portland, reports that at 5 o'clock A. M. to-day she was in collision with the pilot-boat Louisa Jane, (No. 7,) in a dense fog, sinking her immediately. The pilots were rescued and brought to this city. The steamer had her cut-water started. The pilot-boat will be raised.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, N. G., Dec. 8.—Arr. Nov. 23, steamer Graf Bismarck, from Savanilla; 24th, steamer Moselle, from Jamaica; 26th, bark Mignon, from Boston; 27th, steamer Guadaloupe, from Savanilla; 28th, steamer Acapulco, from New-York; Dec. 1, steamer F. M. Moltke, from Bremen; 3d, steamer Californian, from Liverpool; 4th, steamer Moselle, from Carthagena; 5th, brig Lorine, from Philadelphia.

Sld. Nov. 22, steamers Granada, for New-York; 23d, Caribbean, for Savanilla; 24th, G. Bismarck, for Bremen; 28th, Moselle, for Carthagena; Dec. 1, F. M. Moltke, for Savanilla; Guadaloupe, for Savanilla; 2d, Allemania, for Curacoa; 3d, brig Ambrose Lights, for Pensacola; 6th, steamer Moselle, for Jamaica; 7th, barkentine Mignon, for Mobile.

JAMAICA, Dec. 7.—The steamer Ellie, for Aspinwall, is quarantined.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The following vessels have sld. for American ports: Spain, Wisconsin, Phoenician, Gefion, Aneroid.

The following vessels have arr. from American ports: Saguenay, Norsk Flag, Arnadine, Mere, Robena, Ploen, Diana, Alibo.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—The American Line steam-ship Indiana, for Philadelphia, sld. hence this morning at 10 o'clock. She will not stop at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 17.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of London, Capt. Eynon, from New-York Dec. 6, arr. here at 2:30 o'clock this morning and proceeded to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 17.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Deutschland, Capt. Ladewigs, from New-York Dec 6, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

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